

NEW YORK
MAY 20 1901

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 5

MAY, 1901.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE NEW BRITAIN (CT.) INSTITUTE LIBRARY.— <i>Frontispiece.</i>		LIBRARY DEPARTMENT N. E. A.	277
EDITORIALS.	235	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	278
The Library Movement in Canada. Cost of Library Administration. Questions of Library Statistics. An Index to Portraits.		Committee on By-laws. Waukesha Conference: Travel Announcements.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	236	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	279
Data on Gifts and Bequests. Information Wanted on Library Leagues. The A. L. A. Report on Slavic Transliteration.		Connecticut. District of Columbia. Iowa.	
LIBRARY LITERATURE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.— <i>F. J. Teggart.</i>	247	LIBRARY CLUBS.	280
FORGOTTEN TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.— <i>S. H. Ranch.</i>	251	Bibliographical Society of Chicago. Chicago. Long Island. New York. Western Massachusetts.	
ON TAKING OURSELVES TOO SERIOUSLY.— <i>John Ash- hurst.</i>	255	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	283
THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ONTARIO.— <i>James Bain, Jr.</i>	259	New York.	
THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, APRIL 8-9, 1901.	270	REVIEWS.	284
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.	273	Morrah. Literary Year-book, 1901. Muss-Arnolt. Theological and Semitic Litera- ture, 1900. Phillips. List relating to Brazil, 1800-1900. V. M. C. A. L., New York. Catalogue.	
SOME QUESTIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.	273	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	286
MISLEADING LIBRARY STATISTICS.— <i>F. B. Wright.</i>	274	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	296
RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND THE LIBRARY.— <i>L. E. Stearns.</i>	274	LIBRARIANS.	297
LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN.	275	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	298
LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR INDIANA.	275	Full Names.	
THE NEW BRITAIN (CT.) INSTITUTE LIBRARY.	276	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	300
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE CATHE- DRAL LIBRARY.	276	Indexes.	
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	302

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY.

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE,
CHANCING CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 20s. per annum; single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

EDW. G. ALLEN'S

London Agency for American Libraries

28 HENRIETTA ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Special Notice to Librarians.

Mr. E. G. ALLEN desires to lay before you the advantages of using this Agency for procuring English and Foreign Books, Magazines, Periodicals, etc., and for General Library Work in Great Britain.

Long existing relations with the Booksellers and Publishers of the United Kingdom enable him to execute orders of any magnitude promptly and economically. All important books collated before delivery.

Specialty is made of the finding of Out of Print Books. His success in this department is unrivalled, possessing unique means of search, by which he is able to supply scarce books expeditiously and at moderate prices.

A good selection of Second-hand Dealers' Catalogues is sent to clients by every mail, and no commission charged on orders from them.

New Books supplied on the most advantageous terms, and the Full Trade Discount allowed off the published price.

Auction Catalogues Mailed, Sales Attended, and Commissions Executed with Care and Judgment.

Defects of Rare Books Reproduced in Facsimile.

Long Sets of Scientific and Other Periodicals Supplied. Imperfect Sets Completed.

Large consignments sent by fast steamers at through rates. Small orders can be sent by mail or by express system at low charges.

Special note is kept of all continuations of serials, which are forwarded immediately on publication.

Bookbinding in every style, Cheap and durable for library use. Dilapidated old binding skilfully repaired. Pamphlet binding at specially cheap rates.

Should you at present be without the services of a London Agency, MR. ALLEN would be pleased to answer any inquiries. All orders receive his personal attention, and with an experience of forty years in library business, and the thorough equipment of his agency, he believes himself capable of meeting every library requirement in a satisfactory manner.

References permitted to first-class Libraries.

Special terms for large orders.

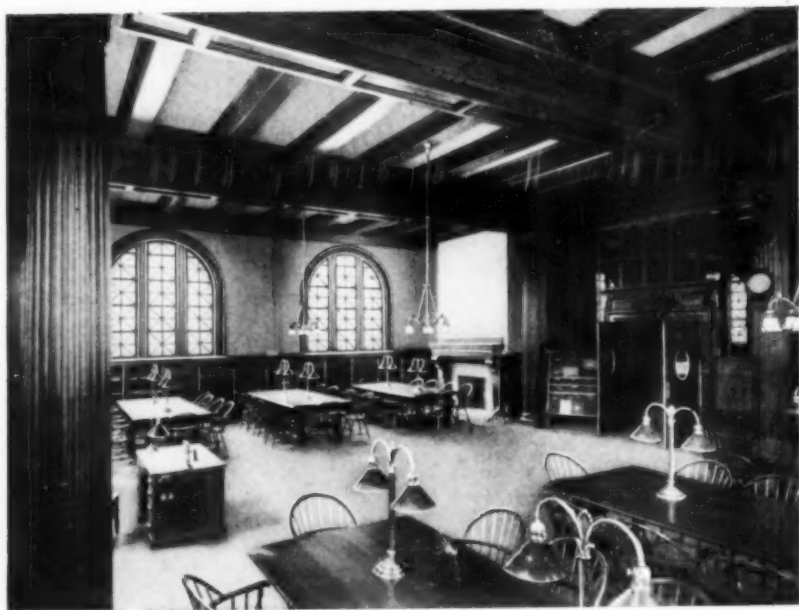
FOUNDED IN 1856.



NEW BRITAIN (CT.) INSTITUTE LIBRARY.



DELIVERY ROOM, NEW BRITAIN INSTITUTE.



READING ROOM, NEW BRITAIN INSTITUTE.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

MAY, 1901.

No. 5

It is a pleasure to welcome to the ranks of American library workers so vigorous and promising a body as the Library Association of Ontario, whose first general meeting, held in Toronto in Easter week, is reported elsewhere. Its formation marks the beginning of organized library effort in Canada, and its influence should before long be felt beyond the limits of the mother province. Ontario, indeed, is *par excellence* the "library province" of the Dominion, and in many directions it is coming in touch with the aims and methods of the new library movement. The government has long granted recognition and support to public libraries, but government aid at its best is scanty, and general public appreciation of the place of the public library as an educational and civic influence is still to be awakened. It is towards such an awakening that the new library association should before all bend its energies, by enlisting the best elements in the community in the library cause, by the mutual discussion of problems and methods, and by keeping alight enthusiasm for the best standards and ideals. The stimulation of local pride in the public library of a city or town is a surer and more effective aid to its development and its usefulness than state aid can ever be, however generously or wisely administered. There is a wide field for such work before Canadian librarians, and the organized effort now begun should bring forth abundant fruits.

THE cost of administering a public library is always one of the most vital of questions. It is now peculiarly timely, when so many cities and towns are discussing the acceptance or hoping for the proffer of Carnegie gifts. The taxpayer naturally wants to know what the public library costs or is to cost him, and how much he gets for his money. Not much light is thrown upon this question by the amount spent respectively for new books and for administration, because a library which lends its standard books effectively often does better for its community than by purchasing

largely of new books. Probably the best pecuniary estimate of the efficiency of a library is found in the proportion of the number of books circulated to capital invested, the cost per volume of circulation, and the proportion of circulation to total population. At the best, however, these figures tell quantity and not quality of the work, and, as has often been pointed out, the circulation of one informing book which requires two or three weeks for its reading should really count for more than the circulation of a dozen light novels which can be skimmed through in a day apiece. Mr. Wright, as quoted elsewhere in this number, makes some good points as to the misleading character of many library statistics, and his view as to the importance of reference work, so difficult to report statistically, is especially well taken. Mr. Carr, at Scranton, in facing the abnormal demand for new novels which has been encouraged recently by the great sales of well-advertised books, has done the wise thing of confessing frankly that the public library cannot undertake to cater to this ephemeral demand, and suggesting that those who want "the newest book right away" should avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Booklovers' Library. Of course the circulation at the Scranton library would seem to decrease if this suggestion were carried out, but such wholesome decrease the librarian should welcome and be ready to explain, and it is worth while to pass on the hint to other libraries.

A NEWARK paper has recently printed some critical statements regarding the Newark Public Library administration, based upon figures of circulation and of cost which seem to be defective both in giving the actual figures of circulation, and in including in the cost of the library for the past year the increased interest charges for the new building before the library had actually taken possession of its new quarters and obtained the advantage of the facilities which they are now to give. A summary report included by Mr. Hill with

his annual report, just presented to the board, stating the development of the library during the twelve years of its existence and of his administration of it, is therefore peculiarly interesting. The corrections put quite another face upon the facts. It is wholesome that the light of publicity and newspaper discussion should be thrown upon questions of library administration, and particularly upon cost; and the wise librarian will always be on the alert to make the most and the best out of the criticism that comes to him, and indeed, to write such criticism. But a public journal should take even more pains than a private critic to make sure that the facts and figures upon which criticism is based are thoroughly accurate. Comparisons between cities are often misleading, because of differences of condition, while on the other hand the line of statistics in Mr. Hill's own report on cost per capita of population rather than of circulation are not of vital significance. It is to be hoped that the A. L. A. may ultimately take action in suggesting the statistical lines in which figures mean something, and recommending the avoidance of figures which are only seemingly and not really comparative.

MORE than a dozen years ago some suggestions were made as to an index of portraits, on which there was a discussion at the Catskill Conference of the American Library Association in 1888 and a report at the St. Louis meeting in 1889. At that time Mr. Bumford Samuel had already begun portrait indexing at the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and the first fruits in print of his labors now appear in the April issue of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," in a first instalment of an index to American portraits, found in certain of the magazines and in a selected list of books. The material here brought together shows how interesting and useful portrait indexing may be made, and Mr. Samuel's list should be found in all the larger libraries. Large quantities of material toward the general "Index to portraits," to be issued ultimately by the Publishing Board of the Library Association, have been got together, but much remains to be done before this can be put in final shape. When this also is completed the Poole index and Fletcher index will be most usefully supplemented.

Communications.

DATA ON GIFTS AND REQUESTS.

LIBRARIANS are requested to communicate to the undersigned information regarding all gifts (exceeding 250 volumes or \$500 in money) made to libraries during the year beginning May, 1900, not recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

GEORGE WATSON COLE,
A. L. A. Reporter on Gifts and Requests, 1900-1901.

EAGLE CLIFF,
Essex Co., N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED ON LIBRARY LEAGUES.

MAY I ask that librarians who have organized library leagues or similar societies among their school children will kindly send me statistics of their work?

I shall also be glad to receive accounts of special work in children's rooms, as reading aloud, story-telling, etc.

ELIZABETH P. CLARKE,
Ass't Lib'n for Reference and School Work.
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Evanston, Ill. }

THE A. L. A. REPORT ON SLAVIC TRANSLITERATION.

THE report of the A. L. A. committee on transliteration of Slavic languages, printed in your journal of September, 1900, shows a decided improvement over all schemes hitherto put forth with equal authority. The present writer, however, would like to make some suggestions.

The committee's scheme makes "E=E," and "a=le, E." There is the same need of E=le as of the other. Both are pronounced *le* at the beginning of words and syllables, the two being precisely alike phonetically, differing only historically (etymologically).

ѣ has been passed by as deserving no mention; though it can hardly have failed of discussion. But we cannot be content to call it *e*. Thus *Orel* is not a correct form of either the proper or common noun *Orjol*, *orjol*.

The committee's *sch* for the Slavonic *ш* is to us the least satisfactory feature of their scheme. Not one English word begins with this combination; nor any syllable, unless words like *hatchet* are to be divided *ha-tchet*. At the end of English words of one syllable (primitives) the sound in question is expressed by *ch* seven times to six of *sch*. Dr. Murray's dictionary says: "The sound also occurs in Slavonic and many non-European languages, and is usually spelt *ch* in words thence taken into English."

ч being represented by *ch*, *ш* becomes of course simple *sch*.

It seems strange that *у* should be made into *y*, which had already very properly stood for *u*. For *у* is pronounced just like *u* and *i*, and not at all like *y*.

All these statements regarding pronunciation are made on the authority of the best Russian orthoëpists.

J. S. S.

NEW HAVEN, CT.

LIBRARY LITERATURE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.*

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

SINCE libraries publish much while librarians write little, it might well be expected that a review of "library literature" would concern itself even exclusively with the output of the former. That a wholly different course has been followed in the present instance results from the acceptance of the term as meaning that which has been written concerning libraries or the library profession. The library publishes for its patrons; its printed matter is designed for the use of the public, not for the elucidation of professional questions. The librarian, on the other hand, writes as being a "debtor to his profession" "by way of amends to be a help thereunto." There is this distinction also to be made, that the standard of work in the official publication is set in the ideals and principles enunciated in the professional treatise. Consequently, however detached and seemingly ephemeral the latter may be, to the librarian, at least, it is of the greater importance.

Manifestly, it is not practicable within the limits of a short article to refer specifically to the separate items which together constitute the literature of libraries during the last century, or even to go beyond the most general aspects of the subject. Following Gräsel's example the retrospective review might take up chronologically the various works which one might think most deserving of attention, and either by a revision or rep-

etition of accepted judgments seek to renew an interest in them. More profitably, however, the review may be devoted to indicating the important factors and unrealized influences in professional advancement as represented in the literature of the subject, not, however, dwelling upon tendencies to the exclusion of the men who have contributed unselfishly to this advancement. For as we are in a very real sense members of one body, and as members derive benefit individually from the existence of the whole, being joint heritors of a tradition and a sum of knowledge which is the accumulated experience of the generations of our predecessors, it is not only incumbent upon us, each according to his ability, to add to the store which is for a little while in our keeping, but by occasional remembrance to honor the memory of those men, as a result of whose efforts our own labors are made more effective.

And, first, it is of importance to notice that the literature called forth by the awakened interest in libraries in the middle of the last century, from which point our calendar may be said to date, consisted less of the enunciation of new ideas and theories than of appraisals of the resources in existence with which to meet the new demands.

This is true both of Great Britain and the United States, for in general the library experience of these two countries during the 19th century has been identical, and strikingly dissimilar to that of the countries of continental Europe. In other words, the distinctive library development of the last fifty years was practically confined to Anglo-Saxon countries and was a natural outgrowth of Anglo-Saxon institutions. The great factors in the establishment and progress of the municipal free library have been the democratization of education and of local government. The extension of the former made the "open library" a necessity, while the extension of local self-government enabled every community to provide means in proportion to its special requirements.

The history of libraries provides no internal landmarks coinciding with the termini

* It is to be regretted that with all the facilities of college courses and library schools the elementary necessity of a bibliography of library economy has not been supplied. The contribution made by Mr. Spofford in the 1876 report (pp. 733-744) is now very inadequate. Of special lists perhaps the best are: Mrs. (Cutler) Fairchild's on "Catalog rules" (1889), Mr. Kephart's "On classification" (1893), and Mr. Ashley's on "Libraries and popular education" (1900). Two instalments of a general bibliography by the present writer have recently been printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, a third part dealing with the 18th century has been completed, and much has been done towards a list of the 19th century literature. The only critical review of treatises on library economy is that which forms a part of the introduction to Gräsel's *Bibliothekslehre* (1890, pp. 10-25; 1897, tr. Laude, pp. 10-33.)—an invaluable summary which should be familiar to every student of library economy.

of centuries, but contrasting the beginning and end of the one which has just passed we find that a wholly new institution with its special constituency and means of support has come into existence. In a broad sense the historical importance of this phenomenal development lies in the example which it furnishes of the adjustment of demand and supply in an intellectual sphere. It has been generally true historically that the public libraries of any country have been commensurate with the extent of education among its people, but up to the first half of the last century it had been necessary to provide for the needs of scholarship and leisure alone. Subsequent to the enlightenment of the Revolutionary era the amelioration of the condition of the "masses" brought with it the "common" school and the "common" library. It is of importance to note what the striking growth of this new factor in civilization tends to obscure, that neither Great Britain or the United States was destitute of schools or libraries before the establishment of such institutions freely open to every one. The modern democratic library was not a creation of something hitherto unknown, but the extension to a wider constituency of a means for acquiring knowledge which had previously existed for the benefit of a smaller number.

This fact is evident in all the early literature of the subject. The advocates of library extension recognized the importance of the great libraries maintained by central governments and universities; but they pointed out that men to whom these institutions were inaccessible were compelled to support libraries by personal contribution, and advocated the extension for their benefit of the principle involved in the public support of the larger libraries. The literature of the subject takes, therefore, the form of descriptions and estimates of existing conditions rather than of direct advocacy, "in full faith that, to have the deficiencies supplied, it was only necessary to point them out." A sentiment which is also expressed in the report of the Ewart Committee: "Your committee believe that, on such a subject as this, inquiry alone will stimulate improvement."

This "Report from the select committee on public libraries," presented to the House of Commons in 1849 (with additions in 1850, '51 and '52), is one of the most important

documents in library literature. In addition to its momentary influence in promoting legislation on the subject of free libraries, which was great both in Great Britain and the United States, it remains to-day the principal source for any consideration of the history of European libraries. For the committee did not confine its labors to an investigation of libraries of the United Kingdom, but through Her Majesty's representatives abroad exhaustive reports were obtained from foreign governments on the libraries of their respective countries, the United States being the only one which refused its aid. In addition to the best informed Englishmen, such distinguished men as Guizot, Libri, and Henry Stevens "of Vermont," attended and gave evidence before the committee. One witness the report mentions particularly: "The thanks of the committee are especially due to Mr. Edwards, of the British Museum, who has not only devoted a large portion of his time to the subject, but supplied to the committee the result of his inquiries and his experience during many years."

Edwards occupies a unique place in library literature, and one which entitles his name to be held in high respect by the profession. He was an untiring advocate of the Free Public Library, and was certainly the most voluminous author on library subjects. His efforts were uniformly directed to the purpose of awakening interest in the extension of the accessibility of books, and it is significant, in view of what has been said above, that his writings were almost without exception of an historical and descriptive nature. The "Memoirs of libraries" (2 vols., 1859, about 2000 pages) is his best known work, and his succeeding publications, "Libraries and founders of libraries" (1864), "Free town libraries" (1869), "Lives of the founders of the British Museum" (1870), may be looked upon as amplifications of certain portions of it. While these volumes as histories are not of a high order of merit, and while they especially offend in the total absence of bibliographic references, they constitute even to-day the only full and consecutive history of the subject. They deserve to be widely known, not alone because of the importance of the ground they cover, but because they show how an apparently unimportant member of the profession, by an untiring zeal,

materially aided in awakening a public interest in libraries and did much towards putting the new institutions upon a sound basis.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the United States government contributed nothing to the valuable material collected by the Ewart Committee. The refusal of Mr. Clayton, which is dated July 18, 1850, is the more curious in view of the fact that Jewett's "Notices of public libraries in the United States" had been transmitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution Jan. 1, 1850, and was "printed for the Senate" during the same year.

Jewett explains his object in preparing the "Notices" as follows: "Of these [public] libraries I have endeavored to collect such historical, statistical, and descriptive notices as would be of general interest; together with such special details as would be beneficial to those who are engaged in the organization and care of similar establishments."

What was practically a second edition of this book was prepared by W. J. Rhees and published by Lippincott in 1859. In this also the hope of the author was that the book would "tend to produce greater interest in those powerful means of mental and moral improvement — public libraries."

Like the Ewart Committee reports, these two publications will retain permanently an historical value as showing fully and with considerable accuracy the status of library resources at the inception of the new movement.

That similar appraisals of library conditions should be made from time to time will scarcely be disputed, and for the purpose the mere tabulation of statistics is by no means adequate. Since 1859 this phase of library literature has not been extensively entered upon in the United States, the only contribution towards such a work being the 170 pages of the 1876 report devoted to "Public libraries of ten principal cities." But there has appeared during the last few years a tendency to provide descriptive notices of the libraries of individual states, under the auspices of library commissions and associations, the best example of this class of work being the report (9th) of the Massachusetts Library Commission (1899). There is ample evidence indeed that a new estimate of our library resources is desired, and the "A. L. A. handbook of

American libraries," which will probably be completed during the present year, may be expected to supply the want.

The value of such descriptive works in promoting library development has been recognized in England, where Mr. Greenwood's "Public libraries" has achieved a large circulation.

As has been pointed out, the democratic library movement did not begin consciously as a new departure, but as an extension of the resources already available. The remarkable developments which have come from the movement are largely due to the means employed, to the decision that the library designed for local needs should be supported and administered by local agencies. The rapid growth of municipalities in size and wealth during the last half century has enabled these bodies to further library development in a manner which even central governments would have found difficult immediately before.

While equally unforeseen at the start, the progress in library administrative methods under the same influences has been no less remarkable.

About the time when the advocates of increased library facilities were investigating the existing resources of Great Britain and the United States, the librarians for their own part began to feel the need of a similar process in regard to the technical resources of the profession. Following the expressed desire of the New York Conference of 1853, Mr. Guild issued his "Librarian's manual" in 1858. This work, while valuable within its limits, was a failure so far as the general object for which it was designed is concerned. Issued for "the improvement of our public libraries," it dealt mainly with bibliography, the subject of library economy receiving practically no consideration. Thus the opportunity of anticipating by twenty years much of the ground covered by the 1876 report was lost.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Guild did not recognize the importance of the "Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum" (1850), which offered the material for a valuable work on library economy. In common with all such documents, this voluminous report contains much that is

irrelevant and of little value, but it is a mine of suggestion on library work, more particularly as it represents fully the point of view of the user of many books. Scholars like Thomas Carlyle, Augustus De Morgan, and Henry Hallam were called before the commissioners, and stated their experience and ideas regarding the needs of the reader. The great feature of the report is, however, the evidence of Panizzi, and if for no other reason than to become familiar with the ideas and ideals of this greatest of librarians the report should be familiar to every member of the profession.

The two British reports (Ewart Committee, 1849, and British Museum Commission, 1850) represent the first direct effort, English or American, to arrive at an understanding of what the modern library owes to the public. It is presumably to be attributed to the form of question and answer in which they are thrown and the duplication of evidence by the many witnesses examined, that they are less well known to-day than their importance merits.

A year after Guild's attempt, Edwards published in his "Memoirs of libraries" the first English work on library economy. It is unfortunate that this valuable handbook was appended to a history 1400 pages in length, instead of being issued alone. One is inclined to think that it would then have enjoyed a greater circulation, and thus have exercised a larger influence in the library world. For forty years, however, it has proved a valuable aid to the librarians of both countries.

Further than this nothing was done towards reducing the principles of library practice to writing until 1876, the year of the establishment of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the foundation of the American Library Association, and the publication of the ever-memorable Special Report of the U. S. Bureau of Education, entitled "Public libraries in the United States of America: their history, condition and management" (issued in two parts, of which the second was Mr. Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue"). The occasion of the publication of this great work was the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and it was designed to show the library resources, both as regards extent and technique, of the country at the time of its appearance. To-day, perhaps, its most notable feature is the com-

paratively inconspicuous space occupied by the municipal free library, and the additional fact that but four of its contributors were employed in such institutions.

In form the 1876 report has an important advantage over its British predecessors, in that it consists of a series of papers on special topics written by different individuals. Its great effectiveness, viewed at this distance, does not appear to have consisted so much in what it actually provided as in the beginning it made of a thorough exploitation of library technique. The means for carrying out the latter were the American Library Association and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, two adjuncts in the development of American librarianship whose value it would be impossible to over-estimate. During the five or six years after their concurrent establishment, through the medium of one or the other, every point of library economy was brought up and thoroughly discussed, and under the able leadership of such men as Winsor, Poole, Cutter and Dewey library science was placed on a new and substantial basis.

At the end of this period there was a noticeable lull; so much had been accomplished that the profession seemed on the point of accepting the work as finished. There was also a demand for a handbook of library economy which would embody the results of the papers and discussions, and as a preliminary to such a work Mr. Green's "Library aids" (*L. J.*, April, 1881; Wash., 1881; N. Y., 1883) was appreciatively welcomed.

It shortly became evident, however, that the introduction of a standard of work was but the beginning of the activities of the Association and the *JOURNAL*. Technical questions once decided, there opened the wider field of the exploitation of the possibilities which this new science had created. Here it may be said that it is in the discernment and effective grasping of these possibilities that American librarianship has achieved its greatest and most distinctive success.

A detailed résumé of the literature which has been written in connection with this phase of the subject, consisting as it does of pamphlets and magazine articles, cannot be undertaken within the limits of the present paper. With the questions of "the school and the library," the use of fiction, "access to the

shelves," "children's libraries," "travelling libraries," "home libraries," "library schools," "library associations," "library commissions," and so on, such names as those of Mr. Green, Mr. Foster, Miss Hewins, Mr. Brett and Mr. Dewey will be immediately associated.

The developments of the last decade show unmistakably that the library profession recognizes the importance of systematizing its efforts. As this can be done only through the personal intercourse of the members or through the circulation of professional literature, we find various means provided towards this end both in Great Britain and the United States. The A. L. A. has been supplemented by numerous local associations, and the JOURNAL by the less expensive *Public Libraries* and publications issued by the local bodies.

But notwithstanding the great value of these agencies, and the various library schools, in promoting professional knowledge, the need still remains of a systematic presentation of American library practice. An effort towards this end was made in 1893 by the A. L. A. in connection with the Chicago World's Fair, and the summary of various features of the work then compiled has since been of service. But good as these papers are individually, as a whole they have not taken any such place in professional literature as the 1876 report, or indeed as their merit entitles them. One reason for this is that the form in which the papers are accessible is without either table of contents or index; but it is also apparent that tables of observations, reports and analyses of practice represent rather the data for judicious use than the completed form of a standard work.

While the desired manual delays its com-

ing, three treatises on a smaller scale have proved of the greatest value in the progress of the last few years. These are Mr. Fletcher's "Public libraries in America" (1894); Miss Plummer's "Hints to small libraries" (1894 and 1898); and Mr. Dana's "Library primer" (1899), similar in scope with his "Denver Public Library handbook" (1895). These books represent the most effective literature at our command today.

The same need of a comprehensive work is apparent in Great Britain, where no less than four different "series" have been undertaken within a decade. First came, in 1892, Part I. of a "Public library manual," published by the L. A. U. K.; out of it grew "The Library Association series," of which seven parts appeared in brochure form. Beginning with 1897, "The library series," a much more ambitious undertaking, reached a fifth volume in 1899; this series is edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, the most important factor in English librarianship since Panizzi. Lastly a series published by the "Library Supply Co." has made its appearance. It can scarcely be said that any of these books are permanent contributions to library science, but as efforts to summarize current practice they achieve a much desired result.

At the conclusion of the first half century of the modern democratic library movement we find the profession with a very much enlarged experience, with a great body of valuable but undigested literature, and awaiting three important pieces of work: (1) a bibliography of library economy; (2) a descriptive appraisal of our library resources; (3) a systematic summing up of our professional experience and knowledge.

FORGOTTEN TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

By SAMUEL H. RANCK, *The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.*

SOME months ago Dr. Bernard C. Steiner called my attention to an article on "Itinerating libraries" which he accidentally discovered in *Niles' Register* of October 4, 1834 (47:70). I thought the article of sufficient interest to justify considerable effort to discover the author and something about the libraries described by him. On investigation it proved to be the fourth of a series of five

on "Education conventions," all of which are signed "An observer." In every one of these articles the author calls attention to the "simultaneous conventions" for the promotion of education, which are proposed to be held on the "first Wednesday of November next" in each of the 1100 counties of the Union.

The first article was published in the *Reg-*

ister of September 13, 1834 (47:24) and is introductory. There is no specific title as is the case with the other four. It is chiefly an argument for the establishment of county lyceums. In the second article, September 20, 1834 (47:39), "School moneys" are discussed, and it is declared "that until public sentiment is awakened on the subject of education, legislatures may enact laws, appropriate funds, furnish teachers, supply books, and provide the whole paraphernalia of schools, academies, lyceums, colleges, universities, etc., etc., but it will all be in vain." The third article, September 27, 1834 (47:56), discusses "Circuit schools," schools in which a single teacher is to have charge of six or twelve schools, each child to come under his influence one day in a week or once in two weeks. The condition of the country in many parts would not permit a daily school. The fourth article, "Itinerating libraries," is published herewith in full. In the fifth and last article, October 11, 1834 (47:87), "County lyceums" are discussed. All these articles show that the author was a man of ideas (some of them impractical) and much in advance of his time. The article on itinerating libraries is as follows:

EDUCATION CONVENTIONS.

ITINERATING LIBRARIES.

Not less than 3000 public libraries have lived and died in the United States, since their independence. Notwithstanding the brief existence of so many institutions, established for the best of purposes, they have been instrumental of great good to our country. It is not to be regretted that they lived, but that they died so soon. The ephemeral existence of libraries, hitherto established, ought not to be urged as an objection to farther attempts for the same object, but to incite inquiry into the cause, or causes, of their short duration, that those to be established in future may be placed upon a more enduring foundation.

The principal cause of the unfortunate end of public libraries is evidently the loss of the public interest which brought them into being. This loss of interest is, doubtless, the want of novelty, which is one of the most powerful movers of human passions and human actions, and one of the richest and most abundant sources of gratification, to persons of all ages, pursuits and countries.

It is hence evident, that any plan which will secure to libraries the novelty which, in most cases, is one of the first and strongest incentives in procuring their establishment, must be sufficient to preserve their lives and promote their growth. Such a plan is in *itinerating*

libraries: or those divided into portions and distributed into different parts of a country, city or town, and for juvenile libraries into different schools, and, after three months, all returned to a common deposit and a new distribution made. Such a distribution, virtually, gives to each section of the community interested, four new libraries in a year; to schools, it might, in many cases, give a new one every month.

This plan is not good in theory merely, but like all other theories which are really good and sound, can be, for it has been, reduced to practice, and experience proves that it effects more in practice than it promises in theory.

To the questions, where and how itinerating libraries can be put into operation, it is answered first, in counties, especially through the whole of the western and southern sections of our country. Under the direction of COUNTY LYCEUMS such libraries may be formed and sustained with the greatest ease. When the books are procured, they can be divided by the curators of the lyceums into portions, of 50, 100, or 200 volumes each, and delivered out to neighborhood lyceums, once in three months, with far greater ease than they can be delivered, individually, to all the members of a library association, once a week, or, as is frequently the case, every day. At the quarterly meetings of the county societies, the books can be returned to the common deposit, without inconvenience.

These quarterly meetings and distributions bring into action another principle of our nature, scarcely less energetic or constant, than novelty: it is *sympathy*. Different branches of the same institution coming together, occasionally, to unite their energies, under the impulse of a *generous rivalry*, in promoting a common object, could hardly accumulate less strength from warmth of feeling, than from union of action, or the love of novelty. All combined must produce great and happy results.

The plan of itinerating libraries is no less applicable to the city than the country; for schools it is applicable in villages and large towns.

I am informed, Mr. Editor, that measures are in progress, by some of the most intelligent and benevolent individuals in our country, to make a selection of such books as will be fitted for the purposed libraries. Such being the fact, it is only necessary to make arrangements at the proposed "education conventions," on the 5th of November, or better, perhaps, by the county lyceums organized on the occasion, to provide for all sections of the country, and every class of the community, the rich and abundant source of knowledge, which must be contained in a public library.

AN OBSERVER.

Two questions naturally arise in connection with this article on "itinerating libraries."

First, when and where had this plan "been reduced to practice?" Second, who is the author? Both these questions can be answered with a degree of certainty, but not absolutely.

In 1831, May 4-8, there was held in the city of New York a convention to organize the National Department of the American Lyceum. The proceedings of this convention were published the same year in a pamphlet of 31 pages. At this convention the American Lyceum was organized, a constitution adopted, and measures for carrying the scheme into operation provided. Among the latter it was declared that "A portion of the money collected from memberships may be put under the direction of the county and state lyceums, to be appropriated to *itinerating county libraries*, costly apparatus, employing agents for making surveys, or giving other aid to mutual efforts, paying the expenses of delegates who attend the national, state or county lyceums, or such other measures for *general diffusion* as shall be deemed expedient." Near the end of the pamphlet in a description of the methods of "itinerating libraries" occurs the following: "If twenty lyceums in a county should apply a portion of the funds appropriated to general objects and the diffusion of useful knowledge, to procuring a county library to be divided into twenty parts according to the amount paid by the several lyceums, and a new division made once in three months each town would have the advantage of four new libraries in a year." At the time of the meeting of the convention in 1831 New York and Massachusetts were the two states most active in the lyceum movement. It is therefore most likely that the plan had "been reduced to practice" in one or both of those states before 1834.

For a long time after I had begun my investigation of the authorship of the articles in *Niles' Register* I was inclined to ascribe them to James MacNaughton, M.D., of Albany, N. Y., who published there, in 1830, "An inquiry into the present system of medical education in the state of New York. By an observer." MacNaughton was a man of most original mind, interested in education, and in many ways in advance of his age, as a number of pamphlets published by him show.

A careful examination of volume 46 of *Niles*, however, disclosed two articles in the same style and from the same point of view as those on education conventions. In the issue of August 16, 1834 (46:418) there is an article on "County museums," signed "A farmer." Again, on August 30, 1834 (46:445), there is a letter to the editor on "Lyceum seminaries," signed Josiah Holbrook. Both the articles and the letter urge the importance of simultaneous educational conventions. Holbrook was the founder of the American Lyceum and the leading spirit in the convention in New York in 1831; and the pamphlet containing the proceedings of that convention seems to have been the work of his pen. "Lyceum seminaries" and all the other schemes for the diffusion of knowledge advocated in the articles in *Niles' Register* are advocated in the pamphlet, and all seem to have originated with Holbrook. To me it is clear that Josiah Holbrook is the author of the article on "Itinerating libraries."

A sketch of Holbrook's life strongly confirms the belief that he is the author of the articles in *Niles*. For most of the facts of his life I am indebted to volume 8 of *Barnard's American Journal of Education* (p. 229-247). This volume also contains an engraved portrait of him. Josiah Holbrook was born at Derby, Ct., in 1788, and was graduated from Yale College in 1810. In 1813 he married a daughter of Rev. Zephania Swift, and six years later his wife died and both his parents, leaving the care of a farm to him. On this farm in the spring of 1824 he opened a school for boys, combining manual labor for self support with education. This school was given up in the fall of 1825, but the experiment satisfied Mr. Holbrook that the principle was a practicable one. In November, 1826, he organized at Millbury, Mass., "Millbury Lyceum, No. 1 Branch of the American Lyceum." A number of other lyceums were organized by him in nearby towns, and these were united in pursuance of a general plan which was to include not only the whole country, but the world. From 1827 to 1834 Boston was the center of his activities. He lectured, organized the manufacture of apparatus for common schools, edited a series of scientific tracts, a weekly paper, *The*

Family Lyceum, etc. In 1834 and 1835, he was active in introducing the lyceum system into the state of Pennsylvania. In this state he performed valiant service for the cause of public schools. In 1837 he organized the lyceum village of Berea, Ohio. The failure of this project left him under a heavy debt which crippled all his subsequent efforts. About this time a lyceum village at Westchester, N. Y., was partly organized.

In 1842 Mr. Holbrook was established in New York city as the central agent of his plan of school exchanges, part of his original scheme of lyceums. He went to Washington in the spring of 1849 in the hope of enlisting the general government in his lyceum system of education. Washington remained his headquarters the rest of his life. In May, 1854, he visited Lynchburg, Va., in connection with his enterprise and while collecting minerals near there he fell from a cliff into a stream of deep water and was drowned.

Whether Holbrook's plan of itinerating libraries was original or was suggested by those of Scotland is uncertain. I am inclined to think he was familiar with the itinerating libraries established by Samuel Brown in East Lothian (Haddington), Scotland, in 1817. A catalog of some of these libraries in 1827, with an account of them, was printed in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library of November, 1898 (2:404-406), and reprinted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of May, 1899 (24:206-207).

Holbrook, through the working of his scheme of lyceums, must have been more or less familiar with similar movements throughout the world. Reports of the East Lothian libraries were published from time to time, and writers on the lyceum movement in America referred to the itinerating libraries of Scotland. About 1830, according to the British Museum Catalogue, Rev. William Brown, M.D., secretary of the Scottish Missionary Society, author of "The history of the propagation of Christianity among the heathen since the Reformation," and brother of Samuel Brown, founder of the East Lothian libraries, published in Edinburgh the second edition of a pamphlet entitled "Memoir relative to itinerating libraries." This pamphlet was reprinted in New York in 1836 by D. Fanshaw, 150 Nassau street. The reprint contains 160 pages and is a most interesting

account of the work of itinerating libraries accomplished and proposed. The author is fully persuaded that this system of libraries "is worthy to stand by the side of our great institutions—our Bible, our Missionary and our School Societies." It was proposed to plant "divisions" of fifty books each in all the towns and villages of East Lothian (Haddington) county, so that "no individual may be more remote from one than a mile and a half." The scheme commenced with five "divisions," and at the time of writing (about 1830) there were forty "divisions" in Haddington "and in thirty-one of the principal towns and villages of the county." They were kept at one place for two years, and were accessible to all persons over twelve years of age. The author says that the issue of books for the whole system was then 10,000 a year, or five times for each book. The average cost of establishing these "divisions" was about £10 each.

When the libraries were started the books were all issued gratuitously, but in 1821 a system of subscriptions was inaugurated, though the gratuitous feature was not given up. The number of subscribers increased from eight in 1821 to 162 in 1829. The subscribers were to have special privileges in the way of new books, and they were to pay 5s. per annum. It was believed that each division would yield in this way a revenue of 25s. per annum.

Dr. Brown urges the establishment of a British and Foreign Itinerating Library Society, and that this society should raise £5000 a year for forming new libraries. On the basis of this £5000 a year and the annual revenue of 25s. from each "division" he constructs a most interesting table to prove that in fifty years there would be nearly a million itinerating libraries, or one for every 600 inhabitants of the earth. "These statements," he says, "are not chimerical—they are matter of simple calculation." But such a society would do even more. It would eventually print its own books, thus reducing the cost to one-fourth of what it then was, and from that time on "nearly four times the numbers of libraries might be established. Salaries would have to be paid to conduct such a large institution, but," says Dr. Brown, "I would propose that they should be paid out of the savings which I have supposed to be

effected by having a paid agency. A small percentage on the amount of the whole would be quite sufficient for this purpose."

In a foot-note Dr. Brown tells us that Samuel Brown, the founder of the East Lothian libraries, was engaged in raising funds to send such libraries to Jamaica, and that four had actually been sent out. The Scottish Missionary Society had voted £20 in aid of this movement.

William Brown, the author of this pamphlet, was the youngest son, and Samuel Brown, the founder of the "itinerating libraries," was the eighth son of Rev. John Brown of Haddington, author of "The self-interpreting Bible." Samuel Brown was the father of Samuel Brown, M.D., the chemist (1817-56), author of "Lectures on the atomic theory," etc. In the last years of his life Samuel Brown, M.D., wrote a life of his father, Samuel Brown. This life I have been unable to find. It doubtless contains a full account of the founder's work in behalf of "itinerating libraries."

In this connection it seems worth while to mention a forthcoming publication of the Maryland Historical Society that will throw further light on the early history of travel-

ling libraries. Fund Publication no. 37 of the Society will be entitled "Rev. Thomas Bray: his life and selected works relating to Maryland, edited by Bernard C. Steiner." Among the works of Bray included in this publication is "An essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge, both divine and human, in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions," London, 1697. In this work are certain "Proposals to the Gentry and Clergy of this Kingdom For Purchasing Lending Libraries in all the Deaneries of England, and Parochial Libraries for Maryland, Virginia, and other of the Foreign Plantations."

One of the proposals is as follows:

"That within a Month after, the following Books to the value of Thirty Pound, be sent down into the subscribing Deaneries to such Places as from the Visitation shall be directed. And that they be made up in such Boxes, or Book-Presses, with Shelves in them, and Locks and Doors to 'em, as will serve both to preserve 'em in the Carriage down, and in the Place where they shall be deposited for the Publick Benefit. And being kept in such movable Repositories, they can at any time be removed to any other part of the Deanery, as by vote of the Clergy at a Visitation shall be judged most convenient to have 'em lodg'd in; and that without the Charge of building any Room wherein to lay 'em up."

ON TAKING OURSELVES TOO SERIOUSLY.*

By JOHN ASHHURST, *Free Library of Philadelphia.*

It has been recorded by one of the few men of our own time who has kept a diary, the author of "Collections and recollections," that "Lord Houghton, when he saw a young friend at a club supping on *paté de foie gras* and champagne, said encouragingly, 'That's quite right. All the pleasant things in life are unwholesome, or expensive, or wrong.'" It seems appropriate to begin with this aphorism for two reasons. In the first place, Augustine Birrell, in speaking of the use of quotations, says that a writer should, in his opinion, "leap-frog into his subject over the back of a brother," and in the second place, the undoubted tendency of a large number of our profession to agree with Lord Houghton, in regard to one of the pleasantest things in life, is one that I wish to deplore.

Unwholesome, expensive, and wrong! What a familiar sound these adjectives have

as applied to the reading of fiction. I suppose it would be acknowledged by almost everyone who is at all familiar with the conditions of the past, that one of the most marked features of our life to-day is the growing desire on the part of an increasing number of individuals to endeavor, in the first place to lighten the suffering that seems incidental to life, and secondly to increase, when it is possible, the actual sum of human happiness. The hospitals and asylums, the reformatories for juvenile offenders, and the many homes for the aged and infirm, are the expression of the first of these desires, while the many museums and art galleries and public parks now thrown open to the people, for their enjoyment, do much to render happier the lot of the general mass. In the meantime, with our eyes turned backward to the past instead of forward towards the future we librarians continue to wag our heads sadly over what should be to us, in my mind, one of our greatest sources of

*Read at joint library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 23, 1901.

congratulation, our contribution to the sum of human happiness, the circulation of fiction. We gravely debate from time to time in the columns of our strenuous library papers, or in solemn conclave at our cheerless library clubs, as to whether the reading of fiction be not unwholesome, forgetting that all the world cannot be expected to view this question through our near-sighted glasses, and that Thomas Gray, the author of what is probably the best known and most justly famous poem in the English language, the man whom the "Dictionary of national biography" calls "the most learned of all our poets," was guilty of the highly scandalous and unorthodox sentiment that "to lie upon a couch and read new novels is no bad idea of Paradise."

That fiction may be unwholesome for a body of individuals suffering, as I fear librarians often do, from a severe form of mental indigestion induced by an over-conscientious effort to bolt all the biographies and histories and works on education as fast as they come out, I am not prepared to deny. What I do wish to deny, however, is that novels are an inherently unwholesome diet. "All people with healthy literary appetites love them" — wrote Thackeray — "almost all women; — a vast number of clever hard-headed men. . . . Judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians are notorious novel-readers; as well as young boys and sweet girls, and their kind tender mothers. Who has not heard of Eldon and how he cried over novels every night when he was not at whist?" A couple of years ago I met a distinguished Greek scholar and philologist, coming out of a library in Philadelphia, at the beginning of the summer vacations, with ten or twelve novels under his arm. He greeted me with a sickly smile. "One of those young women in there," he said, "stopped me as I was going out with my novels and told me that if I would come back she would be very glad to pick out some good 'class' books for me." This sort of thing would be funny if it were not sad. That many of the readers who frequent our libraries are our seniors in point of age I suppose you will admit, that many of them know quite as much as we do about books I am prepared to assert, that it is not well to attempt to teach your grandmother how to suck eggs should be constantly borne in mind.

In a magazine that recently had its birth on the news-stand, a periodical with a sad gray cover bearing the somewhat comprehensive title of *The World's Work*, and which quite appropriately had as frontispiece the portrait of that professor of all literalness, Mr. John Fiske, there appeared an article on "Fiction in public libraries," by the librarian of a public library who with rare modesty neglected to sign his name. The article was rather widely copied in the daily papers. It contained one of those tables, so dear to the mind of a certain class of librarian, which showed the percentage of fiction circulated in twenty-five of the larger libraries of the United States. After making the novel observation, that "the public library is the people's university," and following up that original and never-hitherto-quoted statement by a few trifling remarks on the necessity for purchasing fiction "only when there is a class of neglected, uneducated people to be attracted who could not be drawn to the library with any other bait," this anonymous librarian suddenly gives vent to "an exceeding bitter cry." "But what are we to think," he wails, "when a good old New England town like Salem confesses to a circulation of 83 per cent of fiction in its library?" My own feeling about the matter is that the good old New England town of Salem is better employed in brightening the lives of its aged women by means of novels, than by means of the lighted fagots of the "good old" days.

The librarian of one American library, who considers novel-reading unwholesome, is at present engaged in a laudable attempt to elevate the taste of his community by publishing from time to time in a "library bulletin," lists of books on Palmistry, Hypnotism, and Magic. Weaned from his novel, the reader in the favored institution I have alluded to may peruse with profit "Fingers and fortune," by Mrs. E. M. F. Forbes, and "Hands of celebrities," by K. St.-Hill. His palate duly tickled, so to speak, by Mrs. Forbes's fingers, he may refresh himself with "The life and the doctrines of Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus, Bombast of Hohenheim, known by the name of Paracelsus," by Franz Hartmann. This little manual of 383 pages (a mystic number, as you will instantly note if you are learned in the black art) I confess that I once bought and read. In it

the reader will find much valuable information concerning the *Mumia* of a drowned person, which will cause the room where it appears to be pervaded by a corpse-like odor, while the "air may become damp and musty or a sprinkling of spray may take place." He will learn, in addition, that frequently when a *Mumia* is about, all the milk in the house will become blue, deepening after a time into an almost inky darkness, while the surface will exhibit strange zigzag lines. Soon the whole mass will begin to putrefy and emit a horrible odor. Dr. Hartmann adds, in a foot-note, that he has taken especial pains to investigate this subject and that several cases of "blue milk" are known to him personally. Astral bells are described, the invisible bells whose ringing in men's ears often precedes those invisible voices that cause the "delusions of persecution" so well known in insanity. "The more we begin to understand the language of the adepts," writes Dr. Hartmann, "the more grows our respect for their wisdom." He then proceeds to describe the *Xeni Nephidei* who feed on men's brains, the *Flagae* who appear in the Beryll or in Chrystal, and the *Rakasas* which are demons that were once the souls of evil sorcerers. The mystery of *Erodinium* is explained, and *Mangonaria* or levitation, the creation of *Homunculi*, and how to poison a mirror by the moon. It is probably untrue of Paracelsus that "He lived like a hog, had the appearance of a teamster; found his greatest pleasure in being in company with the lowest and most vulgar people; was drunk nearly all his life, and seems to have written all his books in a state of intoxication." As this was said of him by another physician, it behooves us to make allowances. However, it is to be feared that he was scarcely what we are accustomed to regard in the light of an estimable character.

I have a certain sympathy for those persons who believe that the rest of the world should spend its leisure moments in reading history and biography, or something "solid," I believe that is the correct term; because it gives me an opportunity to ask what histories and biographies they are reading themselves, and to receive the stock answer, that they are really too busy to read anything just then, but that they hope to read all the new histories and biographies when they have time. We also most of us know, by experi-

ence, how irritatingly apathetic our friends can be when we approach them with a book which we have just read and which we want them to read. How often, too, in the silent watches of the night, are we ourselves smitten by a guilty pang on remembering that we left the book which he so strongly recommended to us, and which we took from our friend's hands with such simulated joy, on his hat-rack, when we came away. The man who does not himself read is, of course, a good judge of what other persons should read, just as almost every man is prepared to teach a woman how to cook. The strange indifference and callousness that marks the behavior of our friends when we urge them to read a book that we have just finished, is balanced in the beautiful working of the law of compensation by our own feeble and unsuccessful efforts to appear gratified when they force a book upon us. But why a custodian of books, to whom it would seem natural to attribute from his choice of an occupation some love of literature, should suggest works on Palmistry, Hypnotism, and Magic as possible substitutes for fiction, it is difficult to understand.

The initial expense incurred in buying the books is apparently regarded by many librarians as a serious phase of the question of fiction. Of course in the case of libraries that are endowed, and in subscription libraries, this question is not usually so burning a one as in the case of the unendowed public library. The endowed library has the expression of the will of the donor as a guide, or the matter of choosing the books is in the hands of a board of trustees. In a subscription library, the wishes of the subscribers as carried out by a board which they elect or a committee of its choosing usually decide the matter. In the cases of neither of these libraries does the responsibility of the whole choice of books as a rule fall upon the librarian. The case of the unendowed public library is apt to be different. Here the money by which the library is carried on, whether it comes through city councils, or a board of public education, or some other municipal body, is ultimately given by the people. The people is the court of last resort, and on its popularity with the people finally depends the success or failure of the unendowed public library.

It is here that the responsibility of the

librarian comes in, and where his courage sometimes seems to fail him. He is treated with a certain amount of deference, he finds that he is able to answer many questions that puzzle little boys and old ladies without having to have recourse to reference books, his staff laugh politely at his jokes, and after a time he finds that he is probably familiar with the titles and names of the authors of a greater number of books than almost any one of his acquaintance. He grows so accustomed to the appearance of his books upon the shelves, that, after he has consulted their indexes upon a few occasions, he really comes to feel as if he must have read them, so familiar have they become, just as we all of us feel as if we somehow ought to speak to the persons whom we know by sight at home, when we meet them in another city. But the real downfall of a librarian, the moment when the caterpillar ceases to be open to new impressions and begins to spin his chrysalis, probably dates from the time when he first discovers a mistake in the writings of some well-known authority. This is indeed a proud moment. The assistants are all summoned, the page is exhibited, encyclopedias are called for, all the reference books agree, a low murmur of admiration is heard, the librarian modestly relates how he just happened to find it, he puts a little mark in the volume to show it to the first visitor of importance who comes along, and a bibliographer is born. Happy the librarian who at this supreme moment is endowed from his past reading with a strong and healthy love of fiction to stay him in his hour of peril. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson." The novels may well tremble upon their shelves. Education is a great thing, the librarian reflects. Only a year or two ago I thought this author, whom I have just caught napping, infallible, and here I find him making a stupid mistake. Education is frightfully neglected, and it is my duty to do more than I have been doing to elevate the tone of what people read. It is when he has arrived at this conclusion, through somewhat this process of thought, that the librarian is apt to become impressed by the expense which attends the buying of novels.

In *Æsop's* fable of the stag who took himself seriously, it was not the antlers that he so greatly admired that enabled him for a time to escape his pursuers, but the legs that

he so thoroughly despised, and it is not the students in his reference rooms of whom the librarian thinks with pride, but the many readers of fiction to whom he scarcely gives a thought that may be safely depended upon to stand loyally by the library when its existence is assailed.

To those persons, for I suppose there are such, who have an undefined sort of feeling that the reading of fiction is wrong, I have but little to say. There are many philosophies of life and that of Dumas "may not be the best, nor the ultimate philosophy," to quote Andrew Lang, "but it is a philosophy, and one of which we may some day feel the want." It "is that old philosophy of the Sagas and of Homer. Let us enjoy the movement of the fray, the faces of fair women, the taste of good wine: let us welcome life like a mistress, let us welcome death like a friend, and with a jest—if death comes with honor."

The kindly humor of Dickens and his hatred of all cruelty and oppression, the broad charity of Thackeray and his scorn of all shams, the brave life and gentle wisdom and love of all mankind that characterize the good Sir Walter, all surely add something to the character of the immense number of those who read their novels, that the world can ill afford to lose.

And the novel-readers themselves form one of the most interesting democracies that the world has ever known. The little boy who is reading the story for the first time and the tired old man to whom it brings back his lost youth, Capital in his private car and Labor who flags the crossing, the lady in her drawing-room and the servant-maid in her garret, Dives in his club and Lazarus in his cellar, the judge at his fireside and the prisoner in his cell, the physician at his office-table and the patient on his bed of pain, all yield up their minds at the same moment to the same divinely inspired singer, who with one wave of his magic wand lulls to rest all their different cares and sorrows and pains and disappointments, and leads them a united family, side by side though they know it not, to that same fair land through which our ancestors loved to wander long ago, and to which our descendants will love to hasten in the time to come, the land of True Romance, where, for at least a few brief and happy moments, we are at charity with our fellow-men.

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ONTARIO.

Part of address by James Bain, Jr., before Ontario Library Association, Toronto, April 8.

THE library field in the Province of Ontario contains a population of about two and one-half millions, almost all of which is included in that portion of the province lying between Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to the Ottawa River. For the present, therefore, until New Ontario grows, the extent of country to be covered is not excessive, especially as so large a portion of the population is clustered in cities and towns.

Successive efforts have been made by the government and private individuals since the first proposals of Governor Simcoe, to supplement the educational work carried on in this province by introducing and popularizing free libraries. Every encouragement has been given to those which were weak, and from \$40 to \$44,000 have been annually granted towards bonusing them. We think now, however, that the time has come for more liberal and sympathetic municipal and individual action, confident that the government of the province will continue to furnish the same generous assistance which they have always given in the past.

By the last report of the Minister of Education we learn that there are in this province:

- 118 free public libraries, supported by the municipality.
- 253 public libraries—supported mainly by fees.
- 24 libraries recently organized.
- 23 libraries not reporting.
- 12 university and college libraries.
- 3 society and scientific libraries.
- 25 law libraries.
- 1 legislative library.

Giving a total of 459 in the province.

The public libraries, numbering 371, make an excellent exhibit, but which, however, does not stand close analysis. Of books they have on their shelves 918,022 volumes. The issue of books estimated for 1900 was 2,376,237, rather more than one per head of the population of the province. The expenditure, which was virtually the entire income, was \$178,642. If from these figures we deduct the amounts paid by the larger libraries we find that the amount spent by the smaller libraries, numbering 362, is \$140,187, or an average of \$387 per library—and if from this we deduct \$100 as the average government grant we gather that the average amount contributed to each library, by individuals or municipality, is \$287 per annum. A number of these far exceed this amount, so that a very large proportion of the libraries of the province are struggling for an existence on an income of less than \$250 per annum.

Turning to consider the size of these libraries, 103 are entered as under 1000 volumes, 128 contain from 1000 to 2000, and 115 from 2000 to 5000, so that 346, or all but 25, are under 5000 volumes. The condition upon which the government grant is made, is that the library must expend on books a sum corresponding to the grant, with the result that the funds as far as possible are expended in this way.

It is evident from these figures that the amount spent on the 346 smaller libraries is so small that the necessary attendance for care-taking and distribution cannot be provided after making the due allowance for rent, light and heat. To investigate thoroughly this condition of affairs and make suggestions as to the best method of overcoming the difficulty is one of the subjects which should occupy our attention. Let me suggest two plans which may be considered. The wants are trained assistants, uniformity in buying, cataloging, and more regular supplies of new books. To suppose that the smaller libraries can afford to engage trained assistants is folly—but if all the libraries within a county could be transferred to the county and government grants paid to it, it would be an easy matter for it to engage a librarian, who would work up the raw material within its limits. The librarian would correspond to the school inspector combining with that the duties of a normal school teacher. She would arrange with those of each school section, or with such other divisions as the county council might direct, for placing libraries; would interest the people in the work, would train the assistants in the elementary work necessary for keeping and distributing the books, and at some central point would arrange for purchases and binding. Money would be saved by printing one catalog for three or five libraries, and these libraries could be exchanged with other parts of the county.

The expense to a county would be comparatively small and the gain enormous. Especially if with this were combined the school libraries which our educational leaders are demanding as a scholastic necessity, furnishing a ready and inexpensive means of distribution in the more sparsely settled districts.

The other path is for the government to take upon itself the responsibility of declining to aid small libraries directly, and devoting the money heretofore spent in the maintenance of a number of travelling libraries of 100 or 200 volumes, one of which would be supplied to each library, say three times a year—in this way ensuring that the proper character of books reached the readers and that the supply of new books was continuous.

One of the difficulties we have to encounter is training our masters. As an almost universal rule library boards are ignorant of the requirements of modern libraries. Nor can we wonder at this, because the gentlemen who give their time and patience in the effort

to make their libraries prosperous are engaged in other vocations which occupy the greater part of their time. If they are scholarly they are almost certain to be unsystematic, and if systematic, to know nothing of books. I think, however, that it will be uniformly found that they are perfectly willing to leave the details of work to the librarian, if he or she proves to be competent for the position. Unfortunately with so many of our small libraries only occasional untrained assistants can be employed, whose work supplemented by equally uninformed trustees is inevitably disastrous. Confusion on the shelves, want of promptness in looking after books overdue, allowing books to become ragged and unreadable, and failure to supply new books regularly are rocks upon which many small libraries have been wrecked. The only remedy is the supply of a class of regularly trained librarians who would command confidence—not that the training should be of that advanced character which is required for a university or college library, but a training which would give knowledge of the orderly care, handling, and repair of books, of the best method of distribution suited to the character of readers, of exactness in the charging and return system, and above all familiarity with English literature, and with such subject indices as will enable them to name at least one authority on every common subject. . . .

The time for this library development is now propitious—the air is charged with rumors of library progress. The generosity of Mr. Carnegie, which has overflowed the borders of his own land, has made sure another large public library in the city of Ottawa, and has added to the possibility of the one already active in Windsor. The efforts made by the ladies of Belleville for the conversion of the present small library into a public library, supported by the municipality, has met a reverse, but must eventually be successful. The strong plea which the Minister of Education makes in his last annual report for school libraries, shows that the educational authorities of this province are not lagging behind and must result in awakening the attention of trustees to the value and necessity of books as a means of education.

In East Victoria County the teachers at a recent convention, impressed with the absolute necessity for providing school libraries and resolved not to delay longer, have prepared sets of a small historical collection which they are inducing trustees of schools to purchase, as a nucleus of a larger library. The books chosen for a commencement are those which bear on English, American and Canadian history. No more hopeful sign of the times can be seen than the determination of the teachers to supplement their work, by directing the mind of youth to the books which widen their school training.

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, APRIL 8-9, 1901.

THE American Library Association meeting at Montreal last June was evidently a true missionary: the Canadian delegates present were moved upon to organize a Canadian library association to extend the good work of library co-operation. After much planning in the interval, the Ontario Library Association gathered for its first meeting in Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9. Sessions were held in the Normal School building, and though the meeting was not large, it was thoroughly representative, not only geographically but of the various library interests, viz., the large city public libraries and small country libraries, law, college and special libraries, the publishers and the government.

Mr. James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library, was chairman and presided with tact and dignity, and added much to the profit of the meeting by his exceedingly practical suggestions.

The first session was largely of a business character, a constitution was adopted, the delegates' roll signed, and the delegates were made known to each other. Two papers were given, one by Mr. Lancefield, of Hamilton Public Library, and the other by Mr. Keller, of the Uxbridge Public Library.

"Modern library methods and appliances for small libraries" was the subject presented by Mr. Lancefield, in a comprehensive and practical manner. He said, in part: "It will not do for us as librarians to consider ourselves as merely the custodians of a more or less extensive collection of books. We must go further than that. We must realize the responsibilities placed on us, and be prepared not to follow but to show the way. This involves a consideration of many details, which will vary according to the size of the city or town and the available funds at the disposal of the library board. Probably the two most important details are the selection of the architect and the choice of a librarian. In too many library buildings, usefulness has been sacrificed for the sake of architectural effect. Now, while architectural beauty is desirable, it should certainly be subordinated to the demands of practical use. Each librarian has no doubt his idea of a library building. I have mine, adapted to a city of 20,000 to 200,000. If the reading rooms and book rooms are all to be on one floor, I would have the library in the front part and the reading rooms in the rear, or at the side, according to shape of the building lot. When those going to exchange books have to pass through the reading rooms there is a constant shuffling of feet and buzzing of talkers, most annoying to those in the reading rooms. With the library in the front part and the reading rooms in the rear or side, this is avoided, as in the Buffalo library. But where

\$50,000 could be spent on the erection of a two-story building, so much the better. Then on the ground or first floor would be the books and circulating department, also the reference reading room and the ladies' reading room. Off the ladies' reading room would be a comfortable lounging room. On the second floor would be the general reading rooms; off these would be the board rooms and executive offices, also a lounging room for men, equipped also with tables furnished with chess, draughts, and similar games. This may seem an innovation, but I know that it is one that would be heartily welcomed. Such a room as I speak of in connection with the public library would do a great work in providing a resort especially for young men, which would be free from the contaminating influences of the saloon and the average public billiard and pool room. From the games room the visitor would naturally drift to the library and take home a good book to read.

"The second important point is the selection of a librarian. Whether man or woman, the librarian must be a person of considerable executive ability, of wide reading, affable in manner, slow to take offence—and he will be tried very often by the cranks who make the library their hunting ground. A good librarian is worth a good salary; the requisite requirements demand a person who is well worth all and more than the average library board can or is able to pay. The assistants, although appointed by the board, must be under the direct authority of the librarian, as to ensure the perfect working of the library the utmost harmony between the staff and the chief is essential. This is the more reason for securing the proper person as chief librarian." Selection and classification of books were touched upon, and the use of the Decimal classification was recommended. "The question of admission to the shelves must perhaps be settled by the size of the city and the architectural possibilities of the building. I should say, however, that no modern library can afford to absolutely forbid admission to the book shelves. The more freely admission is allowed (to books other than fiction or juveniles) the more fully will the library fulfil its mission as an educational factor. Give people fairly free access to all your books except fiction and juvenile and you encourage people to read travels, historical and general literature in place of fiction. Six years' experience of this latter plan has convinced me that it is a good thing. The chief objection to it is that books are liable to be stolen. This has not been our experience. Trust the people and they seem to respect the trust reposed in them; as although thousands have been admitted to our stacks in the past six years, not six books have been stolen. In every new library building of the future I trust provision will be made for admission to the stacks. It is hard

enough for many people to select novels from catalogs; it is much harder for them to select other books from catalogs. In fact, in addition to the catalogs, the librarian and assistants should encourage people to ask for any special book wanted. The assistant could probably find the book in a moment and save much trouble. This indeed is a most important function of the modern library, and should be carefully noted by every assistant."

In regard to the reading room, Mr. Lancefield thought that the common criticisms of its use by tramps or idlers should not be given much weight, as it was one of the best places to which a man out of work could go. As to arrangement of papers and magazines, he said: "As good a plan as any is to have the large daily papers on stands, and to place the cheaper magazines on tables in the reading rooms, open to all comers; and to keep the better and more expensive magazines at the counter, to be given to those asking for them—posting a list in the reading rooms. Above all, have stools for the stands and chairs for the desks in the reading rooms. Nothing is more trying on the muscles of the legs than to stand 10 or 20 minutes at a high desk reading a paper or magazine. Especially is this trying to a man who has been working hard all day in a factory or warehouse. Don't torture readers—try to make them comfortable."

Mr. Keller's paper dealt with "The character of books for a small library," and noted the principles of selection advisable in various classes of literature. He recommended special emphasis upon national literature—"Don't fail to encourage everything that is Canadian even to the extent of favoritism, and without any distinction as to race. The English, the French, the Irish, the Scotch of Canada, are Canadians, and Canada should encourage her national literature."

The evening session was marked by three excellent papers. Mr. Bain's presentation of the library situation in Ontario, given elsewhere, furnished much food for thought, while the two papers by Messrs. James and Langton on "Canadian poetry" and "Canadian history" respectively, were scholarly and valuable studies by two experts. Mr. James has made probably the most complete collection of Canadian poetry in existence, and is the editor of the "Bibliography of Canadian poetry" (Toronto: William Briggs), and Mr. Langton is the librarian of the University of Toronto Library, an authority on Canadian historical literature and associate editor of the "Review of historical publications relating to Canada" (Toronto: University of Toronto Library).

The other features of the session were an address by Mrs. S. Frances Harrison ("Seranus"), a gifted Canadian novelist and poet, on "The influence of scenery upon character," and the hearty address of welcome by Mr. John Miller, Deputy Minister of Education.

Mr. Miller welcomed the association as likely to prove of assistance to the government in perfecting their plans of library administration.

The Tuesday morning session proved exceedingly helpful. Committees were appointed to study two important problems and report next year—the problems of library architecture and classification, especially as adapted to small libraries. Another committee was instructed to issue periodically to all the libraries in the province generous lists of the new books and an annual list of the “best books of the year.”

The officers for the year 1901-2 were chosen as follows: President, James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library; 1st vice-president, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto Library; 2d vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, London Public Library; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Lindsay Public Library; treasurer, A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councilors: W. Tytler, R. T. Lancefield, Avern Pardoe, Judge Macdonald, Henry Robertson.

Four papers were given at this session, all of a practical character. The first, “The needs of a small library,” was by Miss M. C. Budge, librarian of a subscription library at Port Hope. She thought the library should be well situated, in a good spot for fresh air in summer, should have at least three rooms—library, reading room, gymnasium or game room. It should be well warmed, lighted and ventilated, and well provided with chairs. The reading room must be stocked with the best magazines, placed in covers and fastened to the tables; good order is indispensable. The book shelves in the library should not be more than seven feet high. Books should be bought as published and not once a year *en bloc*. Books should not be changed too often in a small library; the library loses its freshness if you do. The trustees, or at least one of them, must be active. Encourage the faithful workers occasionally.

“Travelling libraries” was the subject of a paper by Dr. A. B. MacCallum. He regarded these libraries as an exceedingly important phase of the library movement. The dearth of reading matter in many rural districts is painful to think of, and the travelling library brings sweetness and light into many a scanty home. The movement originated with the New York State Library and has westward spread its imperial way, and in every other direction also, till now it is general throughout the United States. It has been introduced in British Columbia, and an appropriation has been granted in Ontario at the present meeting of the legislature. Its first field in this province has been the lumber-camps. Two suggestions may be presented: the co-operation of the various women's clubs in this work, and the co-operation of temperance and other fraternal organizations. Dr. MacCallum's paper elicited much discus-

sion. There was a strong feeling that travelling libraries should be sent, at government expense, only to poorer and sparsely settled districts. Any well-to-do section desiring a travelling library should bear the major part of the expense.

“An outline program of the work of Ontario Library Association” was presented by E. A. Hardy, the secretary. It gave a careful summary of the library situation in the province, and considered the future work of the association under four different heads: 1, assistance to libraries; 2, assistance to the general public; 3, assistance to the schools; 4, assistance to Sunday-school libraries. Under the first head, aid was advocated in the selection of books, by the issue of special bulletins, an annual list of best books of the year, and special subject bibliographies; in the introduction of modern methods, by bulletin or by personal visits; by giving instruction and advice in regard to classification and cataloging; by the establishment of short courses of training for librarians; by systematic co-operation of small libraries with larger ones; by formulating a method for handling and utilizing public documents; by the affiliation of special libraries. Under the second head, it was urged that public interest should be stimulated in the library movement, that bibliographies on subjects of public interest be issued, and that collections of local history be developed. In the fourth division it was suggested that the association should prepare lists of books suitable for Sunday-school libraries, and of higher character than the mass of literature contained in those collections.

As means toward these ends it was suggested that all publications of the association should be issued as government documents, furnished free to all public libraries, and to others on application; that a small government appropriation be granted for the purposes of the association; or that a Provincial Library Commission, akin to that of Wisconsin, be created to carry on such work. Mr. Hardy was felt to have covered the ground so carefully that the meeting resolved to have his report published and sent to every library in the province. It was also decided to request the government to publish a full account of the proceedings.

The closing paper was by A. H. Gibbard, on “The library and the school.” Mr. Gibbard spoke from an intimate knowledge of both, having taught for many years, and having been the moving spirit on various library boards in Ontario. He said in part: “This library association will have accomplished a good work if it can suggest to the Minister of Education any means by which either the school or the library can be improved. The Minister has the right idea about reading, for in his last report he says: ‘It should never be forgotten that the boy or girl who leaves the school with a taste for good read-

ing has received the most important part of an education." Provision for this 'most important part of an education' has been very faulty in the past. Our teachers have not realized their mission in this respect, or have not had the time or facilities to do what they desired. Things are brightening with us, however. The American city schools, many of them, have a complete system of supplementary reading from the primary to the highest grade, thus cultivating in their pupils a taste for the best that literature affords. We may do well to follow their example. To accomplish the best results the Minister of Education should employ competent persons to compile an authoritative and detailed guide in supplementary reading for the public and high schools, and place a copy in the hands of every teacher in the province, with instructions to provide for this work in the school programs. No work could give better results."

As an initial meeting, the 1901 O. L. A. gathering at Toronto was a success. The representative attendance, the high scholarly and practical character of the papers, the animated discussions and the spirit of enthusiasm were indicative of great possibilities.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

THE Springfield (Mass.) City Library inaugurated on April 27 a system of weekly house-to-house delivery of library books, in accordance with announcements previously made (See L. J., April, p. 230). There were easily secured in one district 100 persons willing to pay five cents a week for this service—a sum which it was estimated would defray the expense involved—and the plan as carried out experimentally in that district will, if successful, be later extended over the city. An explanatory circular was sent to all persons included in the first delivery. It is as follows:

"The first delivery of books will be made on Saturday morning, April 27. We hand you herewith recent lists. From these, on the slip enclosed marked 'order list,' make out your list of books wanted in the order of preference. You are not confined in ordering to the lists of books we send. If possible make out a list of 10 titles. Give author and title and the book number, wherever the latter is given in the lists. Put the list and your borrower's card in the envelope enclosed and mail it on or before April 24.

"If your card is at the library, we shall find it. If you are not already a cardholder at the library, you will find enclosed registration slip for your signature. Sign this slip on the line marked A, and put it also in the envelope with your order list. A borrower's card will be returned to you with your book.

"All residents of Springfield are entitled to

take books from the library. If there are others in your household who wish cards, let each sign one of the enclosed registration slips and place it also in the envelope with a list of the books wanted pinned to it. The borrower's card will be returned with the book. Five cents per week pays for the delivery of as many books as there are cardholders in each house.

"If you wish, you may hand the messenger a second list when he delivers the first books, April 27. Each successive Saturday forenoon have ready for the messenger additional lists, with your name on each one, and the books you wish returned.

"All books can be kept two weeks and, except some recent fiction, can be renewed for two weeks more. The messenger can renew all renewable books at the door. Supplementary lists can be sent in on postals. Telephone inquiries will be answered as far as possible.

"Many recent novels and some other recent books are included in the duplicate collection, as well as in the general library. So also are current magazines. Both books and magazines in the duplicate collection can be reserved on request. They are lent at one cent per day. This charge begins on the day on which they are reserved. The 50 cents due for 10 weeks' delivery can be paid at the library or to the messenger."

SOME QUESTIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.

W. E. FOSTER, of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, raises rather an interesting question of library nomenclature. In preparing an historical summary of the Providence library he notes that four terms, now commonly used in American library practice, were used continuously in that library, in their restricted or technical sense, for many years, and he asks, "Did we use them thus, earlier than other libraries?" Mr. Foster gives the following record of the terms referred to, with statement of origin and use so far as the Providence Public Library is concerned, and would be glad to know of their prior usage, if any, by other libraries:

"Reference list."
Used continuously in manuscript and printed notices of this library, from 1879. See 2d annual report of this library, p. 26, showing its use as early as Oct. 18, 1879.

See also article by W. E. Foster, in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Feb., 1880, v. 5, p. 38-42.

"Information desk."
Used in this library continuously, from 1891.
See 14th annual report of this library, p. 10-11.

"Staff meeting."
Used in this library continuously, from 1890.
See 13th annual report, p. 14.

"Standard library."
Established in new building, opened March, 1900. Written about, in advance, in the *Monthly Bulletin* of this library, Oct., 1898, v. 4, p. 272-82; also in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Dec., 1898, v. 23, p. 661-63.

MISLEADING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

P. B. Wright in The Dial, April 16.

WHILE library workers are gratified at the increased attention given library work and use, by students, critics, and writers, believing that, as a result of any public agitation, additional knowledge of these institutions will bring increased opportunities for good, they cannot but object to the plan which seems to be so generally adopted, of measuring the work accomplished by the percentage of the different classes of books issued for home use. Writers in recent publications take the "home use statistics" of a number of prominent libraries, and because they find from the circulation tables, that an average of three-fourths of the volumes so issued are classed under the heading of fiction, argue that it is questionable whether the public library is really a good thing for a community.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that library reports do not give the exact "quality" of fiction circulated; that they do not say whether the library is closely classified or not; whether a great many or a few titles are placed in fiction which properly belong in other classes; whether juvenile fiction is placed under fiction pure and simple, or is reported under the general heading "juvenile books"; for without this information, and a few other things which will be here referred to, no one can accurately judge of the work being done by any given library.

The main point, however, is the injustice done the library by the attempt to measure its value to a community solely by the books issued for home reading. A visit to any library of considerable size will reveal the fact that most of the real work is done in the library rooms; that for every book other than fiction taken home, from eight to 15 will be used in the building; and that in certain seasons, and especially in educational centers, this proportion will be largely increased. This is true especially of the library small in comparison with the population of the city in which it is located and with limited means—this latter a condition all but chronic west of the Allegheny mountains. A large proportion of this use of books in the library is compulsory (if they are to be used at all), for various reasons, chief among which is the inability of the library to supply a sufficient number of copies of a given book or to provide enough other works upon the same subject to meet a large but temporary demand. For instance, a study club with an extensive membership, or a high school or college class, is given a subject to look up, with references to comparatively few volumes. The library could increase the "home circulation" of books other than fiction by issuing these few volumes to the first comers of either the club or the class, while the other, for various reasons, later applicants at the library would be deprived of the use of any

of them. The rule in most of these libraries, in these emergencies, is to reserve these volumes for use in the library, on the basis of "the greatest good for the greatest number." With a number of such clubs and classes, one may readily see how a library could change its circulation statistics if it would. Again, these libraries, unable to purchase more than one copy of valuable works or one set of periodicals, place them in the reference room for use in the library exclusively, where no record is kept of their use, these rooms and shelves usually being open to the public. Here at times they have a wonderfully extensive use.

Thus, a library of 25,000 volumes in a city of 100,000 inhabitants may be doing a large amount of commendable work, of lasting value to a community, while its published statistics may show a "home use" of more than 80 per cent. fiction. Another library of 75,000 volumes in a similar city may not be doing any better work, yet its home circulation may be but 60 per cent. fiction, or less.

Figures are often more than misleading, but in nothing else so much as in so-called "library statistics."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY AND THE LIBRARY.

THE greatest boon ever conferred upon farming communities by the United States government has come with the dawn of the twentieth century. It is that of free rural mail delivery. Through this new agency, isolated people may come in contact with the great outside world through the medium of the daily paper. As an evidence of this, an example may be cited of a county in which in former days there was but one rural subscriber to the daily press, while at the present time 60 families are reading the morning journal; and the death of the Queen of England is known almost as soon 26 miles from Tomahawk, Wisconsin, as it is in New York City.

Rural mail delivery offers the opportunity for which those interested in library extension have long waited, to secure to farmers the same privileges as are enjoyed by city folks, and it should lead to the establishment of many new county libraries or the conversion of city libraries into such institutions. In lieu of this, municipal libraries should extend their privileges to farmers without cost or by arrangement with the boards of surrounding settlements. Many rural letter-carriers will be found willing to collect the lists of books desired and deliver the volumes free of charge or for a mere pittance. The drawback to the delivery of a single volume rests, however, in a postal regulation which prohibits the carriage of packages under four pounds in weight without being stamped at the usual book-rate, though larger packages may be carried by private arrangement. This ordinance makes the issuance of single volumes some-

what expensive and hinders the operation of the new system. The advocates of library extension are working for the abolishment of the regulation so far as it pertains to the distribution of books from free libraries. Travelling libraries have done a wonderful work in bringing good books into the homes of isolated farmers, but a travelling library has its limitations. It must cater to the wants of the many with its miscellaneous selection, thus neglecting the would-be scholar whose interest centers on a particular line of study. Again, unless travelling libraries are constantly reinforced with new books, but little opportunity is given rural readers to learn of new discoveries in science or of the world's progress from month to month. A community, for example, that is in a circuit of 30 boxes exchanged every six months would be 15 years behind the times in the world of science and history at the expiration of the circuit of boxes, were not constant additions made of volumes pertaining to current topics. With rural free delivery of books, an inquirer need not wait more than 24 hours for the receipt of the latest works on the world's progress. It should be the pleasure of librarians everywhere to see to it that the wants of their rural neighbors are supplied, making their libraries veritable sources of information, inspiration, and refreshment to those who will most appreciate and profit by the blessings conferred.

L. E. STEARNS.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN.

At the recent session of the Wisconsin legislature a number of new laws affecting libraries were enacted:

1. Directing the library commission to make an explanatory check list of the state documents. The law further provides that the state printer shall send an advance copy of each document published by the state (including the bulletins of the state university, geological and natural history survey, State Academy of Arts and Sciences and kindred organizations) to the commission, which shall print cards for the card catalogs of the public libraries and send a copy of each document, with the appropriate cards, to each public library in the state. An annual appropriation of \$1500 is provided for this purpose. This law is of especial importance, because the annual reports of most of the important state organizations with educational or philanthropic purposes are printed by the state.

2. An increase of \$5000 annually in the appropriation to the State Historical Society to be used for the purchase of books.

3. Reducing the number of library trustees in each of the cities or villages of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where libraries may be established in the future, from nine to six, and providing for a gradual reduction in the number in libraries now established.

4. More fully describing the form of the annual reports of public libraries.

5. Providing that a township which contributes one-sixth or more of the annual income of a public library in a neighboring village or city shall choose a member of the board of trustees.

6. Permitting the common councils of cities which receive gifts for library buildings to bind their successors to make annual appropriations not exceeding 15 per cent. of the amount of such gifts to maintain the buildings and the libraries which they house.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR INDIANA.

THE act "for the establishment, increase and maintenance of public libraries in cities and incorporated towns" in Indiana, recently passed by the legislature of that state, gives to Indiana its first satisfactory general library law. It repeals all former laws for organization and maintenance of public libraries, except such acts as were drawn to fit certain conditions in certain localities. It provides that any library already established may reorganize under the present act, while all new libraries must be established according to its provisions. The new law authorizes common councils or town boards to levy a library tax of not more than six-tenths of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. If such a levy is not made by the city authorities, it must be made after the taxpayers raise "by popular subscription, for each of the two years immediately following the date of the completion of such subscription, a sum of money equal to the amount that would be derived from a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property, provided that not more than two per cent. of the entire amount necessary to be subscribed shall be subscribed by any one person, firm or corporation." Provision is made for the creation of a public library board, appointment of members (three by the judge of the circuit court, two by the common council, and two by the school board), not less than three of whom shall be women; and the duties of library boards are defined. A township library levy of two-tenths of a mill is authorized, provided library privileges be extended to all inhabitants of the township. It is also provided that libraries managed by associations or other bodies may be transferred to a public library board for maintenance as free public library, subject to acceptance by vote of the city council.

The law is regarded as well adapted to aid in the library development of the state. Heretofore library legislation in Indiana has been practically prohibitory, among the various restrictions and hindrances being a provision that no public library could be established until its board had succeeded in raising \$1000, or the equivalent in books.

THE NEW BRITAIN (CT.) INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

THE new building of the New Britain (Ct.) Institute, shown elsewhere, is an interesting addition to the library architecture of the year, combining, as it does, the features of an institute with those of a public library. The dedication exercises were held on Jan. 20, as noted in these columns (L. J., February, p. 97), and on March 4, by vote of a special town meeting, a yearly municipal appropriation was granted to it on condition that the library be made free to the public. This condition—long desired by the library authorities—was carried into effect on May 1.

The library building was about two years in course of construction, and its total cost, including site, was \$104,000. It stands on a lot about 200 x 160, with the short side toward the principal street, which makes an obtuse angle of the street upon which the building faces. Both on account of the angle of the lot and the shape, it was decided to face the building toward the minor street, and the result is entirely satisfactory. The building itself is about 55 x 100, with a stack wing about 35 x 40, so that it has an ample setting upon the lot. The building is in the Renaissance style, but with details derived rather from the Greek than from Italian sources. In point of composition the aim was to express the library part of the building, which is confined to the first floor, by use of the order for this story. The materials of the exterior are rusticated Milford granite for the basement story, and light buff Ridgway brick, trimmed with limestone colored terra cotta, for the main story and attic.

The entrance is by a vestibule under the stairs into the staircase hall. The stairs are thus at one's back on entering, which further subordinates the upper story. The axis is turned from the entrance to the right and left by a large fireplace, and on the one hand is the delivery room, a continuation of the main hall, and on the other hand the main reading room, occupying the entire end of the building. On either side of the fireplace are doors to the reference room.

The work space and entrance to the stack are immediately back of the delivery desk, and there is a service staircase and a book lift in this space. From the work space open, on either side, the librarian's room and the cataloging room. A children's room is also on this floor.

There is an entrance under the main entrance directly to the basement. Books are received in this way, and separate access is had to the newspaper room, which is located here. The toilet rooms, janitor's quarters, boiler rooms, etc., are accommodated in the remainder of the basement.

On the second floor there is an assembly hall accommodating about 200 people, a direc-

tor's room, an art room with top light, and a room for historical collections.

The stack has an ultimate capacity of about 80,000 volumes, and the stack wing is so arranged that it can be prolonged, if in years to come it should be needed. There are four floors of stack, which is of metal throughout, with glass floors and wood shelving, furnished by the Library Bureau.

The interior finish of all the first floor is light oak, the second floor is whitewood painted, and the stack and basement yellow pine. Glass partitions are used in the library floor where practicable, and bookshelves five feet high line the walls, the windows being over them and extending to the cornice of the rooms. All floors in the library rooms are covered with "cortice."

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been caused in the New York City press by an address delivered on April 17 by Archbishop Corrigan at a social meeting of the Cathedral Library Association, held at the Hotel Majestic. It sounded a strong note of protest against the possible merging of the Cathedral Library into the organization and under the direction of the Public Library, as a result of the recent Carnegie gift and the tendency toward local library consolidation. The present status of the Cathedral Library, as an institution chartered by the state university and receiving a yearly city appropriation based upon the circulation of its books, was noted; and the affiliation of the New York Free Circulating Library with the Public Library and the merging of library interests in Brooklyn were referred to as indicating the probable course of events in relation to the Cathedral Library. In setting forth the reasons why the library could not consolidate with the Public Library Archbishop Corrigan said: "First, the Cathedral Library is church property; it would not, therefore, be suitable for us to relinquish the title to it. Second, if the New York Public Library is to assume complete control of the library administration of New York, we would have no representation on its board of trustees. From that point of view the consolidation would be unfortunate, as the preponderating—we may say the entire—interests of the present board of trustees are non-Catholic. Third, the purpose of our library would be destroyed by any such consolidation. We were established in order to counteract the evil influences of public libraries in general, to supply people with innocuous reading, and to minimize, as far as possible, the harm that can be done by dangerous books. If the control of the public libraries pass to the Public Library, with no provision made for representation of Catholic interests, it is quite evident that the work represented by the

Cathedral Library will in no wise differ from that of other public libraries; and so our efforts at preventing the dissemination of dangerous literature will receive a serious check, as we cannot without city aid carry on to such an extent the work that we have been doing." It was pointed out that the Cathedral Library was the third largest library in New York City, containing now over 55,000 volumes. During 1900 its circulation exceeded 300,000 volumes. It has 11 branches, and travelling libraries in over 20 parochial and private schools. "It exercises a rigid supervision over the books purchased for it, and also a surveillance of the reading indulged in by young people. It is evident that if the Cathedral Library were blotted out, no matter how many public libraries there might be, it would be injudicious and unwise to have our Catholic people use them, on account of the ever-increasing danger of which they are the center." Emphasis was laid upon the difficulty of properly supervising the use and character of books in the library if consolidation should take place, and reference was made to various books commonly found in libraries that were regarded as injurious to morals and calumnious of Catholic doctrine, and to the paucity of Catholic literature in most public libraries. "The loss, therefore, to Catholic intellectual interests in this city by the discontinuance of the work of the Cathedral Library would be irreparable." Three remedies were suggested: "First, to allow the present library law to remain operative, effectual, and to continue to grant to the Cathedral Library its *pro rata* share. Second, to place at the disposal of the Cathedral Library at least three sites in the Borough of Manhattan and one in the Borough of the Bronx, where the Cathedral Library branches might be built; such branches to remain under the control of the Cathedral Library corporation under its present charter and responsible either directly to the city of New York or to a library commission, to be composed jointly of representatives from the New York Public, from the other circulating libraries of New York, and from the city government. Third, if it is deemed desirable to consolidate all the libraries in the city of New York, such consolidation should consider the interests of the smaller libraries, and not compel them to consolidate with the New York Public Library, but to form a library board or commission, on which the New York Public Library would have its representation, but on which also the other libraries of the city would have secured to them a similar representation."

Commenting on this address, the *Evening Post* says: "Here is the problem: Shall the circulating libraries which, under the direction of the Public Library, the city is to support, form a consolidation or a federation? Shall they all be subject to the authority of

the library trustees, or shall they retain virtual autonomy? No one can doubt how this question will be answered. If the largest Roman Catholic library in town is to receive city aid and to control three branches, why not a Hebrew library, a Christian Science library, a Presbyterian, an Anarchist, a Seventh-Day Baptist, a Spiritualist, a Unitarian, a Socialist, and so *ad infinitum*? Any such politico-religious apportionment would be clearly impracticable, and, if possible, disastrous. Nor is there any injustice to these religious and political sects in denying them control of any part of the Public Library. A voice they already have. If a Roman Catholic scholar needs a book on Catholic theology, the Public Library will do its utmost to get it for him. If the Fathers are incompletely represented, it is because other demands are more urgent and other needs greater. It is the element of public support that must determine policy. The more libraries privately controlled and supported, and the more diverse their aim, the better. But any aid that the city has accorded to sectarian libraries has been provisional, in default of a better system. When the city has its own library system, aid to libraries not therein included should be discontinued."

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT N. E. A.

THE annual meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association will be held in connection with the session of the general body, at Detroit, Mich., July 11 and 12, 1901. The sessions will be held in the Central M. E. Church Chapel, and the following program will be presented:

Thursday afternoon, July 11:

President's address. R. G. Metcalf, superintendent of schools, Boston.

The library movement and what it means. Dr. J. H. Canfield, librarian Columbia University.

The library and the school in the south. G. F. Boyd, president Mississippi State Teachers' Association.

Address by representative of American Library Association.

Friday afternoon, July 12:

How shall children be led to love good books? Miss Isabel Lawrence, State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn.

The place of the library in education. Melvil Dewey, N. Y. State Library.

The library and the school as co-ordinate forces in education. Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of public schools, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The officers of the department are: President, R. G. Metcalf, Boston; vice-president, Jerome H. Raymond, Morgantown, W. Va.; secretary, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

American Library Association.

President: H. J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

23d General Meeting: Waukesha, Wis., July 3-16, 1901.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

H. M. Utley has been appointed chairman of the A. L. A. committee on by-laws, succeeding F. M. Crunden, resigned.

WAUKESHA CONFERENCE.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR EASTERN MEMBERS.

A circular giving full announcement of travel arrangements for the Waukesha Conference is nearly ready for distribution. It is expected that the attendance at this meeting will exceed 400, and a large eastern representation is hoped for.

The various passenger associations have authorized a rate of a fare and one-third on the usual certificate plan, going and returning by the same route.

In order to get any advantage from this rate it will be necessary to purchase full first-class tickets to Waukesha, and at the same time ask for certificates issued to those attending the A. L. A. meeting at Waukesha, Wis. These forms may be obtained at all important railroad stations and coupon ticket offices. If a through ticket cannot be procured at the starting point purchase to the nearest Trunk Line point, and then buy ticket to Waukesha.

No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, which must be countersigned at the meeting by both the secretary and the special agent of the passenger associations.

The rate of a fare and one-third will especially benefit those who must go and return as quickly as possible via the same roads.

Tickets by this plan may be purchased not earlier than June 30, nor later than July 6th, returning from Waukesha not later than July 19.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIP.

Following the custom of past years, a special trip has been planned for the eastern members, covering some interesting features.

The Boston party will leave Southern Terminal Station at 2 p.m., July 2, joining the New York delegation at Detroit the next morning.

The going trip will be via Boston & Albany, New York Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Returning, the steamer *Northland*, of the Northern Steamship Company, will be taken at Milwaukee, Wednesday, July 10, at 8 p.m., for

a sail of two and one-half days through Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie to Buffalo, where a stop-over privilege will be allowed by the railroad.

In order to obtain the lowest rate the whole party must travel from Boston and New York and back to Buffalo on one ticket, thus obliging those who start on the trip to keep with the party until Buffalo is reached. At the latter point, upon payment of \$1 by members of the New York party, and a small extra payment by Boston delegates, single tickets will be issued to those who wish to remain longer at the exposition than the committee has arranged, providing the main parties returning from Buffalo to starting point contains at least 10 people, otherwise every one will have to pay the additional amount.

The cost of this rail and water trip is as follows:

Boston to Waukesha and return (10 or more in party)	\$38.00
To which should be added, to cover cost of sleeper and meals going, and stateroom,* sleeper and meals returning	21.00
A single railroad ticket from Boston to Waukesha and return, covering the above route, will be	46.25

(The above estimate includes seven meals *a la carte* on steamer, estimated at \$4, and sleeper, Buffalo to Boston. If day coach to Boston is taken a saving of \$1.50 can be made.)

New York to Waukesha and return (10 or more in party)	\$39.30
To which should be added, to cover cost of sleeper and meals going, and stateroom,* sleeper and meals returning	21.00
A single railroad ticket from New York to Waukesha and return, covering above route, will be ...	42.85

Hotel accommodations and \$1 for execution of single tickets not included in above estimates.

Rates from other local points may be obtained by addressing the New York Central Railroad, 1216 Broadway, New York City.

If the party is large enough special hotel arrangements will be made for the Buffalo stay.

The eastern travel committee is made up of H. J. Carr, Scranton, Pa.; F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass., and Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, with one of whom arrangements for the trip should be made.

Librarians and others intending to join the excursion party should obtain information from and register with the nearest member of the travel committee as soon as possible.

Other sections are in charge of the follow-

* This means three individuals in an outside room. Special rates for special accommodations.

ing persons, from whom full information may be obtained:

Lake Erie region, Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland, O.

Indiana, Cincinnati, and points south, W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Central Illinois, St. Louis, and Mississippi Valley, south, Purd B. Wright, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Omaha and points west, Purd B. Wright, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Delegates from Chicago, and those who will arrive there not with parties mentioned above, should communicate with Rutherford P. Hayes, 31 Washington street, Chicago, member A. L. A. travel committee for the west.

EASTERN PARTY: ITINERARY.

Leave Boston via Boston & Albany R. R., 2 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Worcester, 3.05 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Springfield, 4.33 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Albany, 7.50 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Detroit, 8.25 a.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Leave New York via New York Central R. R., 1 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

" Albany, 5.45 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

Leave Buffalo via Michigan Central R. R., 1.40 a.m., Central time, Wednesday, July 3.

" Detroit (Breakfast), 8.25 a.m., Wednesday, July 3.

" Niles (Lunch), 1.30 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Arrive Chicago, 4 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

*Leave Chicago via Chicago & Northwestern R. R., 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Arrive Waukesha, 8.30 p.m., Wednesday, July 3.

Returning.

Leave Waukesha, by special train, if number warrants, via Chicago & Northwestern R. R., Wednesday afternoon, July 10.

Leave Milwaukee via Northern Steamship Company, 8 p.m. (Central time), Wednesday, July 10.

Leave Macinac, 5 p.m., Thursday, July 11.

" Detroit, 12.30 p.m., Friday, July 12.

" Cleveland, 10.00 p.m., Friday, July 12.

Arrive Buffalo, 10 a.m. (Eastern time), Saturday, July 13.

Leave Buffalo via New York Central R. R., 8.40 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday, July 15.

Arrive Albany, 4.10 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

" New York, 7.25 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

" Boston, 10.35 a.m., Tuesday, July 16.

It is hoped that the eastern and western delegations will meet at Chicago and travel to Waukesha by special train.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Fountain Spring House has been selected as headquarters, and will accommodate all who attend. Rates have been made as follows:

\$2.25 per day each, two persons in a room.

(If two beds are desired rate will be \$2.50.)

\$2.50 per day, one person in a room.

Rooms with bath, 50 cents per day extra for each occupant.

Persons who desire less expensive accommodation will find boarding houses and smaller hotels not far away. Those who expect to attend the meeting should notify F. W. Faxon, secretary, as soon as possible.

* Special train if number warrants, otherwise time of leaving Chicago will be 8 p.m., arriving Waukesha 10.55 p.m.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association will be held at the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, on Tuesday, May 21. The program is as follows:

Morning session, 10.30 a.m.

Business.

Welcome and introduction to the Blackstone Library, Dr. C. W. Gaylord, secretary board of trustees.

English and American libraries, Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library.

Incidents in the early history of the Boston Public Library, J. L. Whitney, Boston Public Library.

Afternoon session, 2 p.m.

The public and library methods, Miss F. B. Hawley, New York.

Discussion.

Lunch will be served at the library at noon, and the afternoon session will give opportunity for full inspection of the building.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. A. Crandall, Office of Documents.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets.

The 55th regular meeting of the association, held in Carroll Institute hall, April 17, was called to order by the president at 8.45 p.m. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Mr. Weston Flint, who will represent the association at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Waukesha, Wis., was called upon. He earnestly requested the attendance of a large delegation of Washington librarians at the Waukesha meeting.

The president then welcomed the vice-director and students of the New York State Library School to the association. He recalled with pleasure his visit to the Library School and New York State Library before entering upon his duties as superintendent of documents. In responding to Mr. Crandall, Mrs. Fairchild, the vice-director of the school, dwelt upon the need of capable reference librarians. She suggested that reference librarians be trained in special subjects, as university men are trained for professorships. She ventured the opinion that the coming library school would be a part of the university, where one or two years would be devoted to professional training, and two or three years to the study of special subjects. She also

pointed out the lack of sympathy between librarians of different types, *e. g.*, public and college librarians.

Miss Anne S. Ames, librarian of Mt. Vernon Seminary, then read a sympathetic paper on Mlle. Marie Pellechet, the noted woman librarian of France. She gave a biographical sketch of Mlle. Pellechet, and noted in some detail her monumental contributions to the bibliography of incunabula. George William Hill, chief of the publications division of the Department of Agriculture, presented concisely the difficulties arising from the "Multiplication of series in the publications of the Department of Agriculture." He appealed to librarians to help him in solving the problem. L. C. Ferrell, superintendent of documents, read an admirable historical paper on the "Public documents of the United States," which will be later published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The last speaker of the evening was the Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, whose paper, entitled "Some library experiences," dwelt most interestingly upon some of the chief events of his 40 years' service as Librarian of Congress. He described the slow development of plans for the new building and the many difficulties met with under former conditions, and touched entertainingly upon the varied demands of readers.

The meeting adjourned at 10.40. There was an attendance of 160 persons.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. P. Fleming, Public Library, Des Moines.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss H. L. McCrory, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

The 12th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held in Burlington early in October. Sessions have been arranged to fill three days, from a Wednesday to Friday, and a program has been outlined, as follows:

Wednesday:

2 p.m.—Address of welcome. President's address.

2.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Papers and discussions on "Libraries and the public," "Practical work with children in the library," "Schools and libraries."

8 p.m.—Reception.

Thursday:

9 a.m.—Reports of officers and committees.

9.30 a.m.—College libraries.

10 a.m.—Public documents. List of those valuable to small libraries. How they can be made useful to the public.

10.30 a.m.—Library extension and publicity.

2 p.m.—Excursion on the river.

8 p.m.—Address by prominent librarian.

Friday:

9 a.m.—Business meeting.

9.30 a.m.—Round table on practical work, conducted by Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

11.30 a.m.—Question box.

Library Clubs.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo Von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Aksel G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

The second annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held in the John Crerar Library, April 4, 1901.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, University of Chicago; Dr. Ralph C. H. Catterall, University of Chicago; Mr. Clarence W. Perlev, the John Crerar Library; Mr. E. A. McClean, New York City.

The secretary read the following report of the council:

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901."

"The council has met eight times during the past year. Two vacancies have occurred in the council and have been filled by the council. The treasurer, Miss Caroline L. Elliott, resigned and was succeeded on Oct. 9 by Mr. Carl B. Roden, and on Nov. 14 Mr. Camillo Von Klenze was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city and consequent resignation of Mr. Charles H. Hastings.

"The committee on publications has issued the first year-book of the society, containing papers read before the society, by-laws, list of members, etc., and the first of the society's contributions to bibliography: 'Bibliographies of bibliographies,' by Aksel G. S. Josephson.' Both of these publications have been sent to members free of charge.

"The committee on private libraries, appointed in February, 1900, made a preliminary report only, consisting of a draft of a circular to be sent to book collectors in Chicago, and a list of book collectors. The committee was relieved from further duty and the matter put in the hands of Mr. J. W. Thompson, who will report on what he has accomplished.

"At the January meeting of the society the secretary submitted a plan for the preparation of a complete bibliography of American literature on cards and with electrotypes for the entries, and for a Bibliographical Institute to carry out this and similar undertakings. A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Andrews, F. H. Hild and C. B. Roden, was appointed to consider the plan. The committee has reported "that they recognize the importance and value of the suggestion and the usefulness of such an institute, but they do not think that the society as such is in a position to take action in the matter. They hope that the development of biblio-

graphical work in the Library of Congress may secure for American bibliography many of the advantages outlined in this plan."

"At the February meeting Miss M. McIlvaine read a paper on the 'Indexing of bibliographical periodicals,' which was followed by an interesting discussion resulting in the council being asked to investigate the possibility of the preparation of such an index. Under the authority of the council the secretary has put himself in communication with members of the society to insure co-operation in the preparation of such an index and with the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, with the view of having the index published under the auspices of the Board. Some half dozen members of the society have agreed to co-operate, and a letter has just been received from Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of the Publishing Board, stating that the Board will be ready to issue a card index to some twenty bibliographical serials indicated in the letter of your secretary, as far as covered by subscriptions, and that a circular soliciting subscriptions, with a list of these serials, will be issued in a few weeks.

"Eleven new members have been elected by the society, and four have joined in response to invitations sent out at the organization of the society and renewed at the beginning of the present working year. The council will now close admission in response to these invitations. Four members have resigned and 11 have by non-payment of the first year's dues signified their withdrawal. The society has now 73 resident and 25 non-resident members."

The treasurer reported: receipts, \$342.40; disbursements, \$226.28; cash on hand, \$116.12. Sale of publications: Year-book, 1899-1900, 14 copies; Bibliographies of bibliographies, 108 copies.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, for the committee on private libraries, reported slow progress. Sixteen answers had so far been received.

Mr. R. C. H. Catterall read a paper on "Recent literature on the Cromwellian era of English history."*

The following members of the council were elected: Camillo Von Klenze, president; Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, vice-president; Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary; Carl B. Roden, treasurer; Clement W. Andrews; Mabel McIlvaine; James W. Thompson.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Margaret E. Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

The April program of the Chicago Library Club was devoted to the subject of Illustra-

tion. Mr. Walter Marshall Clute, of the art department of the *Daily News*, delivered an interesting address on "Book illustration." Mr. Clute compared the illustrators of to-day with those of the early days of art work, and then outlined the history of illustration, tracing the development from the crude scratchings on stone to the complete and finished picture which we find in the modern book. The various kinds of illustrations which have been in use during the present century were named and explained—and a plea for the illustrator as a recognized artist closed the address.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Chapin, art editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, Mr. Clute had secured several pen and ink drawings, originals of the pictures in the current number of *Scribner*, and a pleasant half hour was spent at the close of the meeting, viewing the exhibit made up of these original drawings and the interesting examples of color printing which Mr. Frederic S. Osgood had sent for exhibition. Mr. Osgood read the second paper of the evening, which was entitled "Color printing as illustrated by modern color photography." It consisted of an elaborate exposition of the methods used in modern processes of color printing.

The pictures, beautiful in themselves, were of far greater interest when the process of their making had been explained. Adjournment took place at 9.30, and the remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the exhibit.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum of Brooklyn Institute.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

The May meeting of the Long Island Library Club was one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings which the club has held. On the afternoon of May 2 about 40 members of the club met at the Shelter House in Prospect Park, where luncheon was served, thereby affording an opportunity for social intercourse. The members then adjourned to the Art Gallery of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on the Eastern Parkway, where the subject of Nature Study was discussed in a series of papers.

About 80 persons had assembled when the meeting was called to order by the president. The names of 11 persons were proposed for membership in the club, and they were duly elected.

The subject of affiliation with the New York State Library Association was considered, and it was voted that the question be laid on the table.

Miss Plummer, chairman of the committee on co-operation between libraries, reported progress in regard to a library bulletin. Miss Moore, chairman of the committee on co-

* This paper will be printed in the forthcoming Year-book for 1900-1901.

operation between libraries and schools, reported progress.

The next regular business of the meeting was the election of a secretary, as Miss Julia B. Anthony declined to serve. The balloting resulted in the choice of Miss Miriam S. Draper.

After some remarks by Mr. R. R. Bowker on the Department Libraries of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Dr. R. Ellsworth Call, curator, gave an address on the "Children's museum: the place it is intended to fill in education." The speaker stated that this museum is not intended for amusement or research, but is designed to assist in nature study. It is unique in character, and its prime object is to have a complete local collection of birds, reptiles, fish, shells, rocks, etc. Teachers may bring entire classes, and may conduct lessons in nature study. Two or three courses of instruction are given each year to teachers, which they may adapt to the needs of children, the aim being to learn by personal contact that nature is a great sympathetic, living unit.

Miss Miriam S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum, then read a paper on "Scientific libraries for children." The evolution of the nature book was traced from the old style, which furnished bare statements of fact, to that of the present time, which requires an abundance of good illustrations in addition to clear and simple statements of facts in accordance with the science of to-day. Young children are interested in books illustrated by color photography. In considering the best nature books for children, we must take into account not only those written especially for them, but the best books which are adapted to their use. In the special library of the museum are being collected all the latest and best nature books not only for the use of children, but also for the use of all students, members of the Humboldt Club, and teachers.

One of the most suggestive papers of the day was given by Miss Aida W. Barton on "How the teacher may interest children in nature study." Miss Barton gave some hints from her own experience as a teacher. First of all, the teacher herself must have an interest in nature, and then she may arouse the interest of the city children in the bits of nature around them, as the life of the meadow, brook, and wood is out of the reach of many children. At this season of the year even the children in the city may observe the fresh awakening of all nature. Interest in nature may be strengthened by stories drawn from the teacher's observation and experience. The direct gain of the child from nature study was pointed out to be the development of his power of observation, the broadening of his sympathy, and, above all else, he should have learned a lesson of truthfulness.

Miss Annie C. Moore, in charge of the children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library, was the next speaker. In introducing her

subject, "How the children's librarian may interest the children in nature," she said that the children's librarian must get out of doors, in the woods and fields; and through her own love for nature only can she interest children. She spoke of the place that natural objects have in the children's library, and of the value of encouraging children to lend their treasures for the benefit of other children. A monthly calendar entitled "Out of doors," containing some pictures and poems and quotations appropriate to each month, has proved to be of value to children.

A few remarks were then made by Mr. E. W. Gaillard, librarian of the Webster Free Library, New York, who stated that in his library natural history specimens are placed side by side with the books. The specimens of minerals and rocks, as well as models of the eye, heart and ear are loaned to the public schools. The books on these subjects are in great demand, and cannot be kept in the library.

The meeting then adjourned, after which members of the club were kindly conducted through the museum by the curators in charge of the several departments.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held on Thursday, May 9, at the University Settlement, 189 Eldridge street. The afternoon was rainy, but about 60 persons gathered in one of the pleasant parlors of the Settlement house, where they were welcomed by Miss Grace Phillips, librarian of the Settlement. The president, Mr. Eames, called the meeting to order at 3.30 p.m., and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. H. M. Leipziger; vice-president, Rev. J. H. MacMahon; secretary, Miss E. L. Foote; treasurer, Miss Theresa Hitchler.

The program contained only two papers, the first being an extremely interesting account of "The public card catalog of the New York Public Library," by Dr. J. S. Billings. This will be published later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Rev. Dr. MacMahon, of the Cathedral Library, followed with a paper on "Reading circles as a help to the library," describing the methods and results of the reading circle connected with the library which he directs. This association was formed with the purpose of systematizing the reading of individuals and directing it along profitable lines, and it has developed to be of real service in the work of the library. The reading is done under supervision, reports of progress by

readers being submitted to the criticism of the director, but the courses are made as flexible as possible, allowing more or less depth of study. "The Cathedral Library supplied the books indicated in the course, most of which were purchased from the funds of the reading circle. In this way and at once the circle began to be of benefit to the library." Lists of books on related and sometimes on lighter topics were furnished from time to time, and every effort was made by the library to supply these books as needed. "In this way we think we have benefited also other libraries. As it was absolutely impractical to purchase a sufficient number of copies of these books to satisfy the wants of the members, we advised them to apply for these books at libraries conveniently situated. Their requests, as a rule, were courteously received, and the books were usually purchased for them. Our work in this direction led to a wide correspondence with libraries of all sorts and conditions through the country, and we have been able to furnish satisfactory lists to different libraries on subjects with which they themselves were familiar." Other means by which the circle had made itself useful to the library were noted, as the critical passing upon new novels submitted for purchase, the indexing for the card catalog of current periodical literature omitted from the Poole and "Cumulative" indexes, and the establishment of two series of public lectures in connection with which suggestive lists of reading are given out, thus rounding out the library's collection. The membership of the circle was stated as 210, and its influence upon the members and upon the library had been proved to be most helpful and far-reaching.

At the close of his paper, upon request of the president, Dr. MacMahon read a statement of the remarks recently made by Archbishop Corrigan regarding the possible consolidation of the Cathedral Library with the New York Public Library, as noted elsewhere in this issue. The treasurer's report, presented by Miss Hitchler, showed receipts of \$431.28, expenses \$175.82, and a balance of \$255.46. The meeting then adjourned, and after refreshments had been served and enjoyed, many of the visitors were conducted through the varied departments of the interesting and admirably equipped Settlement house, under the guidance of Miss Phillips.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The first of a series of library institutes under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Sunderland, April 9. These institutes are the outgrowth of a feeling on the part of some of

the members of the club that more ought to be done for the small country towns, where people have not yet come into vital touch with the modern library movement, and where librarian and teachers may not have realized how closely they may work together.

At this meeting, which was a type of others to be held, an effort was made to have present the library trustees, teachers, and as many as possible of the townspeople of Sunderland and of seven of the adjoining towns. The following program was carried out in a very informal way, with Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, presiding:

4.30.—Address, Value of the library to the community, W. I. Fletcher.

Paper, How to reach outlying districts, Miss Dorcas Tracy, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Discussion and questions.

6.—Supper and inspection of new library building.

7.—Address, Relation between the library and the school, G. H. Danforth, superintendent of schools, Greenfield.

Address, The scope of the public library, Miss M. A. Tarbell, Brimfield, president Bay Path Library Club.

The second of these conferences will be held at Williamsburg, May 31.

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ANNUAL LIBRARY VISIT.

The 10th annual library visit, which took place April 9-22, and included New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, fully equalled previous visits both in pleasure and profit, if the appreciation of the students may be taken as the standard. The trip covered much the same ground as in 1899 (*see L. J.*, 24:222). Three new buildings completed since that date were visited, those of New York University, Newark Free Public and Jersey City Free Public libraries, all of them most interesting to those who have studied the problems connected with planning a noble and convenient library building.

At Columbia, through the courtesy of Dr. J. H. Canfield, we visited other departments of the university, including Barnard College.

A new feature was a delightful evening spent at the Grolier Club. The president, Mr. Howard Mansfield, gave a brief address on the purpose of the club, and Mr. H. W. Kent spoke in a very interesting way on the proposed scheme of classification. The rest of the evening passed quickly in enjoyment of the book treasures and an exhibition of engravings. The Webster Free Library was added to the list of libraries in New York visited by a small party of students, and well repaid the choice.

We attended two suggestive library club meetings, in Philadelphia and in Washington. The former included a most enjoyable reception given by the Philadelphia Free Library in the palatial rooms of the H. Josephine Widener branch. An important feature of the Washington meeting was a characteristic paper on "Some library experiences," given by Dr. Ainsworth R. Spofford at the special request of the school.

In the lecture room of the Jersey City Library we enjoyed a luncheon given by Dr. Leonard Gordon, of the board of trustees, and Miss Esther Burdick, the librarian.

We made the acquaintance of the Pratt Institute instructors and students very pleasantly over a cup of tea, and enjoyed a wonderfully rich exhibit of early printed books.

Miss Kroeger will long be held in grateful remembrance for her thoughtfulness in arranging during our evening at Drexel Institute an organ recital, which contributed both to rest of body and peace of mind.

Fortunately the mildest day of our trip was the one spent at Bryn Mawr. Here we were royally entertained by President Thomas and by the three library school students on the library staff—Miss Lord, Miss Borden, and Miss Prentiss. The president honored us by sharing in the festivities.

In Baltimore we were "personally conducted" by Miss Aimée Guggenheimer, of the library school class of '99, who played most gracefully the part of hostess in her native city.

A strong point was made this year of the study of library work in branches, a new committee of six students being formed for the purpose. Twelve branches in New York City, six in Brooklyn, a delivery station in Jersey City, two branches in Baltimore and seven in Philadelphia were visited by small parties, and as a result much light was thrown on a subject which gathers significance in the light of the recent Carnegie gifts.

The advantages of the trip are already manifest. The students have gained a keener insight into the complex problems that await them, a fund of first-hand data on which to work them out, a better grasp of the situation as a whole and a heartening sense of the spirit of good comradeship which prevails in the library world.

RECENT LECTURES.

Lectures have been given as follows:

Mr. R. G. Thwaites, Parkman's historical work.

Mr. Gardner M. Jones, Some topics in administration; Some topics in cataloging.

Mr. W. E. Foster, Reference work (2 lectures); Work with schools (2 lectures); The standard library.

Mr. C. A. Cutter spent the first week of April in the school. The students laid aside other work and classified about 300 books by the Expansive classification.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Reviews.

MORRAH, Herbert, *ed.* The literary year-book and bookman's directory, 1901. New York, F. P. Harper, 1901. 12+420+46 p. D. \$1.25.

Though it possesses no bibliographical features of importance, this volume should be a useful addition to the librarian's reference shelves. Some improvements have been made in this second annual issue, especially in the direction of compactness of arrangement. The volume contains various special articles on literary subjects, as "The year's work, 1900," "The Authors' Pension Fund," "Book sales of 1900," "Copyright," etc., but these are subordinated to the full classified directories of authors, artists, binders, printers, booksellers, clubs, periodicals, plays, publishers, reviews, societies, etc., and like data. The material presented is, of course, almost exclusively English, but in the book and author lists some American names are included, on no very clear principle of discrimination. There is a section given to "Libraries," but the record is very inadequate, only 29 being listed, and this is followed by a carelessly made list of "Great libraries of the world." The list of societies should be useful for library reference, as should the lists of publishers, booksellers, and members of the French Academy. The directory of authors covers 111 pages, and gives considerable data for catalogs in the direction of full names and pseudonyms. A selection of the pseudonyms recorded, covering those less generally known, is given elsewhere in this issue, but confidence in the entire accuracy of the information is somewhat shaken by finding, on p. 240, that Charlotte Mary Yonge is listed as a *nom de plume*. Leading books of 1900 make an interesting selected list, each title being accompanied by extracts from various—and generally conflicting—reviews. On the whole, the annual contains a mass of miscellaneous literary information, conveniently arranged.

MUSS-ARNOLT, William. Theological and Semitic literature for the year 1900: supplement to the *American Journal of Theology* (April, 1901). Chicago, Chicago University Press. 108 p. 75 c.

The quarterly bibliographies which were formerly appended to each number of the *American Journal of Theology* have been abandoned, and in their stead appears this annual summary of the previous year's output of books and magazine articles. It is proposed by the editors to issue this bibliographical supplement in the April number of each year hereafter.

The compiler of this work, Dr. Muss-Arnolt, is a Semitic scholar of distinction, whose Assyrian dictionary is well known and who has had large experience in bibliographical work. Perhaps his best known work in this line is the index to the first 25 volumes

of the *American Journal of Philology*. He has compiled the bibliographies in the four earlier volumes of the magazine in which his present work appears.

The design of the compiler apparently is to list all books, series, and periodical literature of importance, in the field of theological and Semitic studies. In any subject of such wide ramifications as theology, ranging as it does from tracts to profound philosophical or linguistic treatises, an exhaustive bibliography is as little needed as it would be difficult to make. A careful study of the present work results in a favorable impression of the compiler's discretion in his selections.

The large quarto page of the journal is divided into two columns for the purpose of printing this bibliography, and a smaller type is used for the entries of magazine articles than that employed for books. Abbreviation is carried to an almost extravagant extent, even initials of authors are omitted, and yet the list reaches a total of 108 pages. Prices are given for books in the monetary notation of the country in which the book is published. Books in practically all the languages of Europe and emanating from all schools of theology are included.

The bibliography of Semitic studies covers but seven pages. This division, however, does not include works on the Old Testament which are placed under Theology. The classification of the theological works is interesting. Its main divisions are the familiar ones: Prolegomena, Exegetical theology, Historical theology, Christian art and archaeology, Systematic theology, and Practical theology. The terminology of this and the other parts of the classification is open to serious objection, but the manner in which the subdivisions have been worked out is worthy of praise.

The chief value of the bibliography lies in its extensive citations from periodical literature. The compiler has listed articles in 230 magazines and series in eight languages. There are no annotations except an occasional cross-reference. Reviews of books are listed under the entry of the book itself, but are confined to a few out of the many works cataloged. The chief fault of the work appears to be its excessive use of abbreviation, perhaps a necessary evil on the score of time and expense. There is a good list of these abbreviations, and an index which remedies many of the difficulties caused by the classification.

W: W. B.

PHILLIPS, P. Lee. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil, 1800-1900: supplement to the Handbook of Brazil (1901) compiled by the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Cover-title +145 p. O.

This work, by the Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress,

is arranged as follows: Books, p. 5-84; Magazine articles, p. 85-104; and Maps, p. 105-145. Although lacking a prefatory statement of any kind, we may infer that the compiler aimed at completeness for the period indicated. This is a reasonable supposition, since he goes outside of the books within his immediate reach at the Library of Congress, and even quotes copies in the British Museum and books mentioned in the catalogs of the Paris bookseller, Chadenat. We regret being obliged to state that, had he used the "Bibliographie Brésilienne" of A. L. Garraux, of which he records the title, he could have added several hundred more books to his list. This is not placing too much value on the work of Garraux, which is itself a rather faulty and disappointing compilation. It does indicate, however, that bibliography by government officials should at least be thoroughly digested before being put into print. We find also that Mr. Phillips's headings are sometimes at fault and names are misspelled. Why, we may ask, does he introduce an occasional title which relates only to the primitive history of Brazil, when at the same time he omits the great source books for the earlier periods? If it was his intention, as we believe, to cover only the period between 1800 and 1900, why should this earlier subject matter have been included at all? We find also, for example, that he records only one work or so by a particular author, who has written several separate books that deserved a place in the bibliography. In his list of maps he invariably gives the size, but in scarcely any case is the scale indicated, which is of much more importance to the cartographer. Mr. Phillips's contribution will have its relative value. He is a competent worker and could have done better. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that he has not in this instance sustained the good reputation to which he is otherwise entitled.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY OF NEW YORK. Catalogue of the Circulating Department, July, 1900. New York, 1901. [5], 519 p. Q. \$1.50.

The too short list of printed, up-to-date library catalogs has received a valuable addition in the present volume—a catalog which in binding, paper, type, and general make-up is one of the most attractive to appear in recent years. It is a substantial quarto, tight backed, and opening flat at any page; and printed by linotype. It runs two columns to a page, and the headings and call-numbers, at opposite sides of the column, stand out well in black-face gothic type. The body of each entry is in 8-point Roman, notes and contents are in nonpareil, no italics are used.

Dictionary form has been adopted, giving, in one straight alphabet, authors, joint-authors, titles, subjects, series, analytics, and references. In most particulars the Library School rules have been closely followed. Main

entries consist of author's name, generally in full—followed by date of birth or dates of birth and death; fairly full title; data as to number of volumes, illustrations, date of publication; series note; and the call-number, carried to the right-hand margin. All this data, with the exception of the author's dates, is repeated under subject.

This library follows the reactionary tendency which is now so evident in giving that form of an author's name last used by the author in publishing. Thus we have Harte, Bret; Allen, Grant; Hope, Anthony; Howard, Blanche Willis; Alexander, Mrs., *pseud.*; Blanchan, Neltje, *pseud.*; the author's actual name not appearing at all. When an author has no second initial, the first name is given in full in all entries.

The catalog has several typographical peculiarities, none of them particularly happy features for the user. One of the most confusing is the use of the dash in case of several subject headings beginning with the same adjective, even when separated by the entry of many books, as:

Political parties.
— reform.
— science.

When a title is to be repeated, we have, instead of the familiar "Same," a very long dash indented.

Headings carried over to the following column or page have nothing to indicate that they are continued, and the general public would therefore almost surely miss the preceding books under an author or a subject. It is also awkward in glancing down the alphabet to find that the initial article, when retained, is never inverted, even in headings.

The sign & is invariably used for the spelled-out word—in headings, joint authors, imprint, even in the body of the title. Authors who appear also as subjects are most eccentrically treated. Longfellow, for instance, is given as follows:

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. (Bibliography.)
— (Criticism.)
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 1807-82. Poetical works.
— Prose works.
— Mass. Historical Society. Tributes to Longfellow.
— Underwood, F. H. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Why the bibliographies and criticisms of an author should precede his works under a separate heading and the "tributes" and biographies follow his works under the same heading is a mystery to the writer, but this inconsistency is consistently adopted.

There is every evidence that the work as planned has been most carefully carried out. Analytics, references and cross-references abound, and decidedly specific subject headings are used, as "Literary life," "Sea life," "Political corruption," "Political literature." Popular, rather than scientific, headings are used throughout. Countries and other geo-

graphical divisions are very fully subdivided. Under "Autobiography," we find a list of autobiographies contained in the catalog. Fiction is very fully listed under subjects, forming a second alphabet in each case.

Mr. Berry, the librarian, states in his prefatory explanation "that the circulating department is composed of books selected from the general collection, which was not brought together with the intention of forming a circulating library. One may be surprised that a certain well-known work is not found in the catalog, when it is probably in the Reference Library, but in a form too large or too costly to circulate." Yet taking all this into consideration, it is unfortunate that a circulating department of 15,000 volumes should contain no copy of the "Arabian nights" or "Don Quixote," nor any treatise on Roentgen rays or Christian science.

Inclosed with the catalog is a broadside called "A word with the librarian," in which Mr. Berry gives technical information regarding the preparation of "copy," printing, and binding, that will be of much interest to those contemplating the printing of a catalog.

F. B. H.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ANTRIM, E. I. The latest stage of library development. (*In Forum*, May, p. 336-340.)

Describes the organization and work of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, O., as opening a new field of library extension, that of library development in counties.

CANFIELD, James H. The average young man and his library. (*In Cosmopolitan*, April, p. 609-612.)

Advice upon the formation and development of the reading habit. Much of it is sound and well put, though one may doubt whether "the average young man" is likely to heed the behest to shun "the serious mental injury caused by rapidly scanning the morning paper while on your way to work or during the first few hurried moments of office hours. If you can read *en route*, daily, slip into your pocket Henry van Dyke's 'Other wise man,' or any of the convenient little 16mos which you can pick up for a quarter. This is far and away better than any morning paper."

ILES, George. The public library and the public school. (*In The World's Work*, May, 1901, p. 775-6.)

Reviews the main lines of co-operative work between library and school, developed from the beginnings made in 1879 at the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

The Library for April contains a variety of excellent material, among the articles being a study of "Library statistics," by John Minto; "Descriptive cataloging," by James Duff Brown; "Admission to public libraries in Great Britain," by John Ballinger, who pleads for less red tape restriction; and several bibliographical papers of interest.

The *Library Association Record* for March contains a most valuable paper, giving "Suggestions for the description of books printed between 1501 and 1640," by J. P. Edmond; and an excellent article on "Book selection and rejection," by Thomas Aldred. In the April number Mr. Aldred's paper is supplemented by a paper "On the choice of books for small libraries," by F. J. Burgoyne.

RANCK, Samuel H. Library progress in the 19th century. (*In Reformed Church Review*, April, p. 194-203.)

A good summary review of library development in the past, and a brief outlook on the future. "As a disseminator of sunshine and of knowledge the library enters upon the 20th century with every prospect that its mission to mankind is only in the years of its infancy."

SMITH, Katherine Louise. Railroad traveling libraries. (*In Outlook*, April 27, p. 961-3.)

Reviews the library work carried on by various railroad systems—the Boston & Albany, Baltimore & Ohio, Y. M. C. A. railroad branches, Seaboard Air Line, and Wells Fargo Express Co.

UTLEY, H. M. The reading dissipation. (*In Journal of Education*, April 4, 1901. 53:217-218.)

The teacher is the only person in a position to guide the child intelligently in his reading, as a rule. "The question is not how to induce all children to read more, but how to persuade many of them to read less."

LOCAL.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (2d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1521. Issued, home use 13,921; membership 557. Receipts \$51,607.59; expenses \$46,518.65 (building and grounds \$40,094.38).

The year was one of work preliminary to installation in the new building, which it is hoped may be opened in the early autumn of 1901. In the catalog department 12,650 v. were classified and cataloged, at a total cost of \$1993.90, or an average cost of 15 cents per volume. An apprentice class of five was conducted, several of the members leaving during the year to take up library work temporarily elsewhere. The circulating department was kept open for the use of members only, owing to the impossibility of arranging for general public use in the present

restricted quarters, but the library has been free for reference, and its capacities in this direction have been severely taxed.

Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 1, 1901.) Added 626; total 9530. Issued, home use 6912. Use of books in the rooms was three times that of the year preceding. The library was closed for eight days for refitting and re-decoration. Miss Campbell says: "Our list of subscribers has also been much increased, and there is to be found among them 19 of the public school teachers. The rate has been reduced for teachers, and we hope in time to be able to class them all as regular annual subscribers."

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (15th rpt., 1900.) Added 8977; total 204,337. Issued, home use 643,466 (fict. and juv. 67+ %); reading room use 104,421. New registration 6938; total cards in force 34,263. Expenses \$46,555.12 (books \$8121.20, periodicals \$1631.69, binding \$2207.75, salaries \$24,497.32).

Several new agencies for the distribution of books were established during the year, including branch no. 7 at Woodberry and Hampden, housed in an attractive building erected by Robert Poole, and two new delivery stations. A box of books was also sent fortnightly to the Female House of Refuge.

Referring to loss of books, Dr. Steiner states that since the library was opened, in 1886, 238 v. have disappeared; "the risk of loss was 1 to every 25,789 of circulation in 1900."

Beginning May 1, 1901, the library began a system of daily delivery of books from the central library to the branches and stations. This will be tried as an experiment three months.

Beaver Falls, Pa. The necessary conditions preliminary to Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a library building having been fulfilled, Mr. Carnegie has instructed the library authorities to draw on him for the sum in amounts as needed.

Boston Athenaeum L. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 5498; total 198,703. Issued 59,608. No. shareholders 816; non-proprietors using library 859. The chief accessions of the year are noted. "Much of the library work of the year needs little or no mention. An effort has been made to obtain quickly a larger number of periodicals from abroad by ordering them to come by mail; but as the postage often equals or exceeds the subscription price this is a drain upon our income."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 4378; total 55,441. Issued, home use 118,092 (fict. 63 %), being 5.9 v. per capita of population. Receipts \$15,780.15; expenses \$15,578.72 (books and periodicals \$1180.79; binding \$965.78; salaries \$6146.16).

The year has shown an unprecedented growth in circulation, amounting to 13 per cent.; quality has improved also, the percentage of fiction being 63, as against 68 in 1890. The publications of the library have included the bi-monthly bulletin of accessions, of which 4000 copies are printed and one copy distributed by the police to each family of the town; a list of French and German books, and one of books for teachers; a "List of books for boys and girls," which was sold to residents at 3 c. and to non-residents at 30 c. per copy; a catalog of the photograph collection, and the revised and enlarged catalog of fiction. Mr. Wellman says:

"In order to prevent the future littering of the fiction shelves with novels of ephemeral interest, we have instituted the practice of entering all works which though of present interest are of doubtful permanent value in a temporary accession catalog on probation, so to speak. They thus must prove their fitness after a year or more of trial before being admitted to a permanent place in the library." He adds: "With the completion of these lists the library finds itself unusually well equipped as regards special printed catalogs. There is contemplated, however, a small printed guide to explain the contents of the chief works of reference." A complete reclassification of the library is greatly needed, and it is recommended that a classifier and assistant be engaged for this special work.

An inventory shows an average of 91 volumes missing annually for 10 years, of which two-thirds are juvenile. The facts indicate that one or more persons, probably juvenile, "are deliberately stealing the town's books. All juvenile books have been removed from the delivery hall for the purpose of stopping these depredations, and every effort will be made to detect the thief." An interesting report is given on the school reference collection.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, Children's Museum L. The report of Miss M. S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum, for the month of April contains some interesting facts regarding the work of the library since its opening in last July. The total attendance since July 1, 1900, was 11,562, and the library at the present time contains 1390 v. It is believed that "the character of the use of the library has been steadily improving, and that an increasing proportion of persons come for information, and a smaller number come simply for amusement." During April the collection was twice visited by pupils of the Deaf Mute School; it was also inspected by students from the New York State Library School and the Pratt Institute Library School. "Many teachers have made use of the books; in a few instances books have been loaned to them for a limited time. The teachers in charge of summer schools in New York spent two hours one afternoon in careful examina-

tion of books on botany, taking notes from them, and making a selective list for the summer's work."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The appointment of W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, to be assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, is regarded as indicating marked progress toward the consolidation of the Brooklyn Library and possibly the Long Island Historical Society Library with the Public Library. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says editorially: "By this proposed consolidation the Brooklyn Public Library will secure a nucleus of 200,000 books and two valuable buildings for the purposes of the new library composed of many branches. The present Brooklyn Library is excellently placed to be a distributing branch, while the fine Historical building would be serviceable for many other uses of the Public Library. Starting with such an equipment, the Brooklyn Public Library will be in an excellent position to enforce its claim for autonomy, or a Brooklyn administration for a Brooklyn interest. That is what we must have for the public library service to become really efficient here. The impending consolidations will make its accomplishment easier."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The library recently brought together its first exhibition, illustrating the history of book-making. It has been arranged to show the development from the earliest Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions to the modern book.

The first case contains Assyrian terra-cotta tablets, Cingalese papyrus books, ancient and mediæval manuscripts; and here are three manuscript examples of the book of hours, French, of the 16th century. The German books of the 15th and 16th centuries are very fine examples, and among these is a Bible with pictures colored by hand, crude when judged by our present color ideals, yet full of the simple charm of early art.

There are books printed by Aldus at Venice, and by Caxton and Wynken de Worde. As a supplement to these is a group of photographs from Italian illuminated missals and richly wrought book covers.

The case of modern printing contains three books from the hand of William Blake, a book by William Morris, and pages from the best recent American printing. The Japanese and Chinese books, lent by Mr. Arthur W. Dow, are extremely interesting and varied, and the picture of a printer's shop illustrates the use of the simple outfit shown here, together with the block of wooden type and the engraver's tools. In the Oriental collection lent by Mr. D. Z. Noorian and Mr. Dikran Kelekian are copies of the Koran written and illuminated upon the most silky of vellum sheets, Armenian and Hebrew scrolls, and Assyrian seals and cylinders.

There is an exhibit illustrating the making of type, and one showing the half-tone process and that of wood engraving.

Owners of rare and interesting books have been most generous in lending their treasures, and the library is indebted to the Library of Columbia University, the General Theological Seminary, the Union Theological Seminary, the Century Company, Mr. Frank E. Hopkins, of the Marion Press in Jamaica, Mr. R. R. Bowker, Miss Florence Foote, Miss M. G. Prat, Messrs. Truslove, Hanson & Combs, the Bruce Type Foundry, and Edward E. Bartlett & Co. From the private library of a Brooklyn gentleman who prefers to be anonymous were lent some of the most rare and beautiful books.

Buffalo (Ill.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 1, 1901.) Added 128; total "nearly 4000." Issued, home use 6816; lib. use 539. Number visitors 9418. Receipts \$1166.50; expenses \$545.54 (librarian \$280).

Carnegie, Pa. Andrew Carnegie F. L. The library was informally opened to the public on Wednesday, May 1, when 172 books were issued and 175 borrowers were registered. The handsome building, which cost \$120,000, is fully equipped and in excellent working order, but some finishing touches are still to be given, and the grounds are to be improved. A formal opening will be held in the autumn, when the work is completed, and when it is hoped that Mr. Carnegie and his family may be present.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 1161; total 5872. Issued, home use 34,662 (fict. 15,754; juv. 13,825). Cards in use 4745. Visitors to reading room 81,006. Receipts \$5674.99; expenses \$5622.90.

An attractive and interesting report, setting forth the record of a fruitful year. The most notable event was the installation of the library in larger quarters, giving increased facilities for future expansion and usefulness. A building known as Dow's Auditorium was leased and fitted up, the auditorium on the second floor being reserved for other uses. The library, thanks to systematized preparation, was moved from the old to the new building in three days; "the papers and magazines were brought on the last load, the absorbed readers coming along with them, calmly finishing their articles when they arrived in their new quarters." The new building provides a large room for reference and circulating departments, ample accommodations for office, work room and stock room, and above all for a convenient, attractive children's room. Of this Miss McCrory says: "It is lighted by five large windows. The walls are tinted a soft green like the rest of the library, and are partly covered with an old fisherman's seine, which gives us an opportunity to hang many unframed pictures without damaging the walls. Good friends have given us plants for window boxes and a show case is filled with wonderful lichens found in the woods near Cedar Rapids. The

special day bulletin board and burlap screen give us extra space when we need it for exhibits. The room has proved so attractive that children come to us in overwhelming numbers; over 400 children who have never used the library before have registered during the last three months. We have thought it wise to separate the children's department from the adult in every possible way. The decorations in the room have been carefully planned. Each month some special thought has been carried out, all leading in one way or another to books."

The children's reading club has been reorganized, and a course of 12 lessons has been given to children in the library and schools, the admirable outline for which follows Miss McCrory's report. Four apprentices have been added to the library staff, and classes in library economy, current topics, reference work, etc., have been held. Plans are already made for much future work with schools, including school-room libraries and the reorganization of the High School library. Several exhibits were held during the year, and an annual "library day" has been instituted, its first celebration being described by Miss McCrory in *L. J.*, April, p. 201.

Chicago P. L. A collection of 300 v. has been set aside for the use of the workmen employed on the Chicago water-works cribs. The books will be divided among the five cribs, where there are employed at certain seasons of the year 200 or more men, and will be transferred from one crib to another. The newly-equipped free reading room for the blind was opened on April 20. Until its usefulness is proved it will be open only on Saturdays. Instruction in reading will be given by the Social and Mutual Advancement Association. There are 500 books for the blind in the cases.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. A movement for the aid of blind readers was begun on March 19 with the inauguration of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. The objects of the society are defined as: "(1) To provide a teacher or teachers to find out and visit the blind at their homes in Cincinnati and its vicinity. (2) To provide a free circulating library of embossed books for the blind. (3) To send volumes to blind readers at distant points, where there are no local libraries of such books. (4) To provide readings and entertainments for the blind." The librarian of the Cincinnati library is *ex-officio* a member of the board of managers, and the society's collection of books are to be deposited at and managed from the library. Since October last the library has arranged for occasional readings to blind persons, and it already possesses a small collection of books in raised type.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (28th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 865; total 31,909. Issued, home use 29,484 (fict.

and juv. 66%). Receipts \$1132.45; expenses \$976.34.

More shelf-room is needed. The library committee urges suggestions from borrowers regarding book purchases. A special book was long ago reserved for such recommendations, but in 10 years only 1500 entries have been made in it, "and many of these have been made by members of the committee." They add: "Now it is manifestly impossible for this committee or any committee to be familiar with all the new books and capable of judging of their quality"; and they urge that suggestions in this line be made to the librarian.

Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L. A design has been accepted for the new Carnegie library building. The floor plans consist of a general reading room, children's reading room, periodical room, reference room, stack room, delivery lobby, toilet room and side halls on the first floor. The delivery lobby is reached by the main entrance, and also by the side entrances, with the reading rooms on either side of the lobby. The delivery desk is so situated in the delivery lobby that every part of the first floor and stairways leading to the second is visible from same, providing complete supervision of the whole and allowing free access to the shelves for the public. The partitions separating the reading room from the delivery lobby and stack rooms are glass. The entrance to and the exit from the stack room is through turnstiles, making it necessary for every one that goes to or from the stack room to pass out by the delivery desk.

The eight stacks in the stack room have a capacity of about 16,000 volumes, which may be trebled by superimposing fourteen more stacks of same size and connecting them with balconies. The reading room will have nine tables, each 3 x 5 feet, with seats for 54 people. The second floor contains an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 450, trustees' room and committee room. The basement contains a work room for unpacking, repairing, etc., boiler room and three large rooms to be used as directed by the trustees.

Easton, Pa. The Carnegie library gift of \$50,000, which was refused by the school board on March 14, on account of the increase of tax levy involved, was accepted by vote of the school board on April 11, the first decision being rescinded after assurances had been received that the site for the building would also be given to the city. The much-discussed half-mill tax will be levied for library maintenance. The subject was brought up again by a committee of citizens who felt the need of the library, and who had pledged themselves to give the money that might be required to buy a suitable site on which to erect a library building. The first subscriptions received were enough to assure the board that the sum required would be

donated. Most of those who contributed to the fund had asked that their names should not be made public. The gift was accepted by a vote of 17 to 6.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The city council has formally approved the recent action of the library board in deciding to issue bonds for the purchase of a \$45,000 site for a new building. This will enable the city to avail itself of the offer of a \$100,000 library, made by Charles F. Grey, of Evanston, on condition that a site be assured.

Grove City, Pa. On April 11 a suit in equity was begun by a number of leading citizens against the borough of Grove City and Grove City College, in behalf of the taxpayers of the borough. The object of the suit is to have set aside the ordinance passed by the council one year ago, accepting the gift of \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for establishing a free public library, with the attached condition that the borough pay \$1800 a year perpetually for maintenance, the assessed valuation of Grove City at that time being \$414,100. The council, wishing to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, entered into co-partnership with Grove City College, giving to the college control of the library by appointing a library committee of five, three of whom were trustees of the college. In consideration of being given the controlling interest in the library the college agreed to give a site for the library, and did so, reserving the right to have it revert to the college at any time the college management might desire. It is claimed that the contract, if legal, creates a debt in excess of the constitutional limit. For this reason it is asked that the agreement be declared void and that the borough and college be restrained from carrying out their contract.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 3059; total 70,545. Issued, home use 420,468 (fig. 75.3%); ref. use 67,822. Attendance at reading and ref. rooms 104,023. New registration 4905. Receipts \$43,616.71; expenses \$22,415.56 (salaries \$8833; books \$3261.69; binding \$1567.89).

Contrary to expectations, the library year was finished before removal to the new building could be effected.

Of the total home circulation of 420,468 v., 244,580 or 58.1% were issued through the 16 delivery stations. Through the school room libraries sent to several public schools, 10,469 v. were circulated. There are 616 special teachers' cards now in active use. "The new registration, begun in 1898, now stands at 12,806."

Johnstown, N. Y. The city council at its meeting on April 15 adopted formal provisions for establishing a free library, and appointed a board of trustees for the ensuing year. Arrangements will be promptly made for carrying out plans for the Carnegie library building recently offered.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (19th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 3353; total "some 50,000 v." Issued, home use 189,566 (fict. 98,525; juv. 61,443); reading room use 75,740. 9907 borrowers' cards are recorded.

An interesting report, with numerous illustrations. Mrs. Whitney, the librarian, says: "The usefulness of the library has been increased, and its sphere has been widened, by the annexation of the Westport Library, as a branch, and by the addition of two more sub-stations, making seven in all." The page system has been introduced in the delivery room, children's room and stack room with most satisfactory results both to the library staff and to the public. The children's room has been so well used that "if the space devoted to this department could be enlarged to four times its present size, nothing more could be desired by either librarian or the children, except an ever-increasing number of books." Several class lists were issued during the year and it is hoped that the 10 sections of the printed catalog will soon be completed.

The work of the several departments are given separate descriptive notice, and the report as a whole indicates a most creditable state of activity and development.

Library of Congress. Washington, D. C. On April 13 the Library of Congress sent out to 260 libraries in the United States a circular letter requesting tabulated information regarding systems of classification used, methods and processes in cataloging and other record-keeping. The questions specify, among other details, size and form of catalog card, extent and character of yearly accessions, and data as to bulletins or special lists. Sample copies of catalog cards and catalog entries are requested. It is stated that the inquiry is made "in the particular hope to render more widely useful to American libraries the bibliographic work of the Library of Congress." Much of the information asked is already partially in possession of the Library of Congress, but it is hoped that libraries will repeat and amplify the data, if necessary, to give complete material for the present investigation, which, it is thought, may prove valuable in connection with plans for co-operative printed catalog cards.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2784; total 37,133. Issued, home use 135,722 (fict. 75.92 %), of which 43,408 were from the children's room; lib. use 8187. Cards in use 23,042. Receipts \$17,313.50; expenses \$13,311.63.

The record of the year has been one of "success and increased power," notably in the children's room and by means of the six local delivery stations. The most notable event of the period was the gift of the \$125,000 Elisha S. and Mary D. Converse endowment fund, previously recorded in these columns. The income from this fund will be "used freely in any direction in which it may conduce to the welfare of the library."

During the year four photographic exhibitions were held through the Library Art Club.

Massachusetts State L. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) Added 4306 v., 5384 pm. The amount expended for books, periodicals, etc., was \$6543.14, for binding \$1091.82.

Appended is the "Annual supplement to the catalogue," listing accessions for the year, and a valuable "Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries."

Michigan, public libraries in. A plea for the development of public libraries in Michigan through the agency of women's clubs of the state is made in March-April numbers of the *Interchange*, the club publication, by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian. A brief statement is included of the aid offered in this direction by the State Library Commission.

Mosinee, Wis. Joseph Dessert P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Feb. 15, 1901.) Added 100; total 812. Issued 4504 (fict. 3564, of which 1781 was juv.). New borrowers 110; total active borrowers 387. Visitors to reading room 7310, of whom 4311 were children. Receipts \$59.44; expenses \$57.58.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. A bill has been passed by the state legislature amending the charter of Mount Vernon by authorizing the city to expend \$4000 annually for the maintenance of a public library. This insures the establishment of the \$35,000 Carnegie library.

Nashville, Tenn. Howard L. Miss Mary H. Johnson, the librarian, has made a general statement of the regulations of the library, as it has been reorganized on a free circulating basis, which is printed in the local press. The library has decided to require only a reference from borrowers, instead of adopting the guarantee system. Persons still holding membership cards will be entitled to draw two books at a time, until their membership expires. Books will also be reserved for readers on post-card notification.

New York F. C. L. (21st and final rpt., 1900.) Added 13,742; total 166,598. Issued, home use 1,634,523 (fict. 544,058); hall use 125,033; reading room attendance 203,505. New cards issued 25,166; total registration 172,029. Receipts \$93,198.81; expenses \$89,839.07.

This, the final report of the library prior to its merging of identity with the New York Public Library, fittingly includes a brief historical sketch of the development brought about in the 21 years since the library had its inception as a reading club connected with a children's sewing class conducted through Grace Church. In 1880 a beginning had been made with 1000 volumes, and through the aid and enthusiasm of interested helpers the library system was gradually developed to reach all classes of readers and nearly all sections of the city. The report is brought as closely as possible to the date of consolidation, by supplementary tables of statistics.

A serious loss was sustained by the library, by the death in December, 1900, of J. Norris Wing, after 19 months' service as chief librarian. Mr. Wing was succeeded in February by A. E. Bostwick, formerly librarian, who as chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library now has charge of the operations of the library.

The report, as usual, gives brief notes on the work of each branch in the system. Enforced economy resulted in reduced purchases of books and in the Sunday closing of the libraries for circulation—the latter being effected without apparent hardship to readers. "The general health of the staff has been better than usual, and this perhaps has been largely owing to a reduction of working hours, which was made possible by the closing on Sunday." Statistics of hall use will hereafter be abandoned, owing to the difficulty of keeping such records in connection with the open-shelf system. "The open-shelf system continues to give great satisfaction, and on the whole for libraries of this kind it must be considered a very much better method than our old one." A serious objection, however, is found in the loss of books, which in some of the branches has been very heavy.

New York P. L. The bill enabling New York City to accept the Carnegie library gift of \$5,200,000 was signed by the Governor on April 27. A public hearing on the bill was held by Mayor Van Wyck on April 15, at which there was a very small attendance, and no opposing arguments were presented.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (12th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 7304; total 77,297; lost 251. Issued, home use 341,899 (juv. 21.5%; fict. 59.2%); visitors to ref. dept. 13,936 (no record of ref. use is kept). New registration 6069; total registration 80,767. Receipts \$108,233.30; general expenses \$37,942.05 (books \$4351.78; binding \$2191.90; salaries \$17,393.67); new building account \$50,000, balance \$20,291.25.

The circulation for home use is divided as follows: individual cards 331,526, teachers' cards 6634, school cards 2654, firemen's cards 248, high school branch 837. About 21 per cent. of the circulation (71,719 v.) was through the eight delivery stations. The number of school travelling libraries has been raised to 10, of 50 v. each. Requests for permanent branch libraries in schools have been made by several principals and selected graded lists have also been asked for. Miss Hunt, in charge of the school and children's work, urges that more money be appropriated "as time goes on, for carrying our books to the thousands of children who are seldom able to walk the long distance to the library building or who cannot afford to pay two car fares for every book they read." As the report closes just prior to the removal to the new building no special recommendations are made.

Newark (N. Y.) F. P. L. The Rew Memorial Free Public Library building, the gift of Henry C. Rew, of Chicago, was dedicated on April 9. The exercises, which were held in the local opera house, were elaborate and largely attended. Addresses were delivered by the giver, H. C. Rew, and by W. R. Eastman, representing Melvil Dewey. The library was open for inspection during the afternoon and evening of several days preceding. It stands on the site of the Rew homestead, and cost \$15,000. The equipment, including many rare and handsome pieces of furniture and ornaments, cost \$5000 additional. The book capacity is 10,000 v. and there are now 3100 on the shelves. Miss Ono M. Imhoff, of the New York State Library School, is at present organizer and librarian.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2505; total 59,389. Issued, home use 167,076 (fict. 56.42%), of which 97,038 v. were delivered through the various agencies. New registration 1296; total registration 12,676. Receipts \$13,107.16; expenses \$13,073.70. West Newton branch, receipts \$1345.27; expenses \$1306.97. Newton Centre branch, receipts \$1000; expenses \$1000. Auburndale branch, receipts \$1000; expenses \$1000.

There were 25,058 v. delivered for use in schools. Two new branch reading rooms at Newton Centre and Auburndale have been established during the year, each under the care of an "assistant librarian who also acts as an agent of the library for the distribution of books from the central institution." Two other branches will probably be established within a year. The trustees recommend additional shelving in the library stack room and the consequent necessary strengthening of the floor. Five photographic exhibitions were held through the agency of the Library Art Club.

North Carolina library legislation. The state legislation at its recent session added an important measure to the library legislation of North Carolina. This is the act encouraging the establishment of libraries in the public schools of the rural districts. It amends the public library law of 1897, which authorized the establishment of public libraries in towns of more than 1000 population, by making its terms apply to towns of less than 1000; and it "provides that whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school shall raise \$10 towards a library and tender it to the county superintendent of schools, the county board of education shall add \$10 from the funds of the district and shall appoint an intelligent person to manage and select the library." An additional sum of \$10 shall be appropriated from the state board of education, and the \$30 thus received shall be devoted to the purchase of books. Libraries shall be exchanged among adjacent schools, no exchange to be made oftener than six months,

and the cost to be at private expense. An appropriation of \$5000 is made for public schools to carry the provisions of the act into execution. It is also provided that not more than six schools in each county shall establish such libraries; and that no school district in an incorporated town shall receive any moneys under its provisions, while county boards are empowered to decide which schools shall be decided upon as library schools.

In Durham county the act was immediately availed of, and each of the six schools applying for the library grant will receive in addition \$10 offered for the purpose by Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham.

North Carolina State L., Raleigh. A separate reading room for negroes has been established in the state library.

Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. Beginning in January, 1901, an extension of library hours was made in this library. It is now open for circulation and for reference work 11 hours daily. An appreciative and increasing use of the new hours is made by faculty and students. This library has had this year the gift of \$750 from Norman Waite Harris, of Chicago, for the purchase of books in political economy.

Ohio Wesleyan University L., Delaware, O. The library has had an unusually prosperous year. The circulation has trebled and the departments have greatly advanced. The cataloging has been pushed and the most important divisions are now cataloged and shelved. Two lectures have been delivered through the year, one by Miss Linda Duval, assistant librarian, on "The use of reference books," and one by W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, on "The modern library." Many improvements are projected for next year.

Ouray, Colo. The Walsh library building was dedicated on April 17. It is the gift of Thomas F. Walsh and has been in process of erection for the past year. In addition to a well equipped library there is also a gymnasium, baths, etc.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. (24th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) Added 952; total 10,313. Circulation 47,291 (fict. 79 %); lost or unaccounted for 54. New borrowers 932; total borrowers 8459. Receipts \$7196.25; expenses \$7195.

"The close relation of the library and the school continues; teachers are having 'library days' when they come to the library with a class and help them in their selection of books." Mrs. Sanders gives some interesting extracts from reports made to teachers by school children upon books read by them. One significant question asked was, "Whether school readers or books from outside were preferred." The general reply was, "The school book stories are too short; long ones are better." One pupil said, "School readers are good in their place, but the place isn't

outside the school room." A list of selected books from lists presented by pupils and teachers was prepared for use in the schools.

Sunday opening of the reading room is no longer an experiment, but is acknowledged as an influence for good in the community; the average attendance is given as 246. The new library building will be ready for occupation in a few months.

Peru (Ind.) P. L. Saturday, April 20, was "animal day" at the library, and its observance was marked by some unusual features. The choice of date was made with regard to the visit of a circus, which had aroused excitement among the children; and the library vestibule was filled with animal pictures cut from circus lithographs. In the room were hung a Barye poster, pictures and illustrations of works by Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, and many other animal pictures lent for the occasion. An exhibit of animal drawings by school children was included. A special collection of all books and magazines in the library relating to animals had been made, and these could not be issued fast enough to meet the demands of the crowds of children. But the special feature of the day was the exhibition, from the circus farm of B. E. Wallace, of two lion cubs and a small monkey, quartered in special cages, which were displayed in the room adjoining the reading room. It had been intended to give special talks on animal life, but the great crowd made that impossible. It is now planned to make such an "animal day" a yearly event.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt., 1900.) The additions for the year amounted to 5441 v., of which 4427 were pamphlets and parts of volumes. The amount of binding done showed a substantial increase, as a result of the larger appropriation granted for the purpose. Nevertheless, about 5000 v., "mainly in the department of journals and periodicals," are still reported as unbound.

"The Werner library, consisting for the most part of books on mathematics, received in 1892, has been rearranged, and the catalog incorporated with that of the academy."

Richmond, Va. The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give the city of Richmond \$100,000 for a public library, provided the city will give a site and bind itself to give \$10,000 a year for the maintenance of the library, was accepted by the board of aldermen on April 19 by a vote of 14 to 2.

Salt Lake City (Utah) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 2411; total 14,766. Issued, home use 64,047; ref. use 42,209. New cards issued 2499; total membership 9233; total visitors (estimated) 107,530. Expenses \$7153.71.

Miss Chapman, the librarian, writes: "Our books, excepting a few government publications which will be finished during the spring, are all cataloged according to the Dewey system, somewhat modified, under subject, and also under title and author."

"Library work in Salt Lake City struggled along without much encouragement from the public until 1897, when a law was enacted by our legislature providing for the establishment of free public libraries in Utah, and the following year the 9000 volumes, constituting the Pioneer Library (a subscription library), were given to the city, and on Feb. 14, 1898, opened to the public in the city hall, under the name of the Free Public Library of Salt Lake City.

"A fine lot, valued at \$25,000, has recently been given to the city by Mr. John Q. Pachard, who will, in the near future, erect upon it a \$75,000 library building. This munificent gift was entirely unsolicited, and its announcement in our newspapers came as a surprise, even to Mr. Pachard's most intimate friends."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. The contract for the new branch public library, presented to the city of San Francisco by Mayor J. D. Phelan, has been awarded. The building has a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 51 feet, and will occupy a lot of 80 feet in width, thereby ensuring ample light all around. The building will comprise a basement in which is located a large lecture room—afterward available as reading rooms. Behind this are located lavatories, furnace room and staircases. Two separate entrances lead to this basement—one from Clara street and one from Fourth street. The main floor, a room measuring 48 feet by 58 feet, by a ceiling height of 28 feet, is raised several feet above the street, access to which is directly from Fourth street. Ample light is provided for by high windows on all sides and by a large skylight over the central portion of the room. The building is of the classic order and shows an ornate exterior, and will be faced with light-colored Roman brick and terra cotta trimmings and cornice and granite steppings at all entrances. The cost of the structure as already contracted for is \$16,000.

Smithsonian Institution L. Washington, D. C. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900; in Rpt. of S. P. Langley, p. 110-111.) Added 23,701, or, including accession to three minor collections 25,571. There were 213 new periodicals added to the list, and 309 defective series were completed or added to. Additions to the library of the National Museum amounted to 15,606 v.

"It has been the practice hitherto to record in the accession book each separate item, and while this plan rendered it possible to have a permanent record of every publication, the labor involved became very great. The necessity for it had disappeared to a certain extent since the use of card records, and after careful consideration it seemed best to institute the system of recording only completed volumes of periodicals and transactions (which form the bulk of the Institution's library) in the accession book."

The circulating library established for em-

ployes now contains 1220 v., and circulated 1824 v. among 115 readers.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (35th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 1799; total 48,000. Issued 72,932 (fict. issued for home use 41,507; juv. 16,700). New registration 387; total registration (since 1866) 15,186. Receipts \$6863.27; expenses \$6862.27.

A card catalog of authors, titles and subjects of the books included in the last six of the seven bulletins published each year has been made, and it is in mind not only to continue the cataloging of accessions, but also little by little to include the "volumes of all preceding supplements."

It is recommended that a plan be adopted for the preparation and distribution among the schools of special graded lists of books for children's reading.

Tennessee State L. A bill has been introduced into the legislature creating a state library commission to have charge of the management of the state library and the selection of librarian. A local paper says: "Members of the legislature mean to shirk the unpleasant task of selecting the state librarian. They have grown weary of the lobbying and tearful pleas of many women applicants every two years, and a determined effort is now on to have a library commission created."

"The election of the librarian two months ago was a dramatic affair. There was a deadlock on for several days, and much hard feeling was engendered among members. Women pleaded and wept and considerable of the legislature's time was given to the contest."

"Mrs. Lulu B. Epperson, the present librarian, finally won through the efforts of her sister. The contest had narrowed down between Mrs. Epperson and Miss Jennie Lauderdale, the two leading applicants, so that one vote would elect. Mrs. Epperson's sister determined to secure the vote of Representative John Murphy, of Knox county, who was still on the fence. She went to him, got down on her knees before him and begged. The representative was unable to resist her, and when she left him he had promised to and did vote for Mrs. Epperson."

"After the contest it was charged that members of both houses had deliberately broken promises. Several legislators were made life-time enemies. A small commission, it is claimed, could select the librarian without the excitement and scandal which now mark every election. The bill introduced, if passed, is not to take effect until after the expiration of the term of the present librarian. It is more than probable that the Tennessee Supreme Court will be the commission having charge of the selection of a librarian in the future."

University of Nebraska L., Lincoln. The library has recently received a gift of 2000 v. from the late Simon Kerl, of Oakland, Neb. Mr. Kerl was an author and publisher of

educational books of considerable vogue some 30 or 40 years ago, and his library is a particularly valuable collection along the lines of history, literature, and education. The only condition attached to the gift was that the books should never be loaned for use outside the library rooms. This gift brings the university collection slightly above 50,000 v. The library will receive between \$11,000 and \$12,000 for bookbinding and periodicals during the coming year.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. Regulations for the architects' competition for the new library building have been issued by the library board, and it is specified that all drawings submitted must be received by June 1. Eleven firms are formally invited to enter the competition and are to receive payment of \$150 each; others are invited to enter without compensation. Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia, has been chosen as special professional adviser for the board. The regulations call for a building of brick, iron and stone, on a site 213 x 224, and averaging 340 feet in depth; it shall be "erected in a simple and dignified classical style appropriate to its uses. Broken pediments and rococo ornamentation are not to be employed. The amount of money at the disposal of the trustees, exclusive of the furniture, is \$150,000."

The requirements are, in part: 1, Stack rooms capable of containing 100,000 volumes, with abundance of open floor space on each story for the consulting of books, independently of the reading and reference room; 2, a delivery room about 1000 square feet; 3, a reading and reference room, about 1600 square feet; 4, a children's room, about 1600 square feet; 5, a librarian's office room, about 300 square feet; 6, a staff lunch and locker room, about 300 square feet; 7, a newspaper and periodical room, about 1200 square feet; 8, a trustees' room, about 400 square feet; 9, a cataloging and work room, about 900 square feet; 10, a librarian's work room, about 300 square feet; 11, a map room, about 250 square feet; 12, a picture gallery and lecture room, about 2400 square feet; at least three special collection rooms, about 500 square feet each; at least three or more study rooms, about 250 square feet. Abundant room for public lavatories, etc.

"It is desired that there shall be easy access from the reading and reference room to the book stacks, which are to be open to the public."

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 688; total 27,169. Issued (home and lib. use) 57,997 (fict. 28,300; juv. 18,590).

The library accommodations have been satisfactorily increased by the addition of an adjacent store, which has been remodelled and connected by passages, thus giving enlarged reference and stack rooms. A reading room for children has been provided.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The corner-

stone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of April 24, with simple exercises.

Windsor (Vt.) L. Assoc. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 374; total 8651, "besides a large number of pamphlets and old U. S. documents." The total cost of purchased additions was \$349.90, being an average of \$1.18 a volume. Issued 10,735 (fict. and juv. 74%). New cards issued 85.

The preparation of a condensed catalog has been completed. There has been a slight increase in the reading room use, and it is felt that if the library could be kept open each day of the week and an assistant librarian could be engaged, there would be a large development of its usefulness.

Winnebago County, Wis. The Winnebago County Library board was organized on April 10, being the first in the state to take advantage of the recent law making it possible for county boards to establish public libraries. F. A. Hutchins, of Madison, of the state library commission, and Miss L. E. Stearns, of Madison, state library organizer, were present and assisted in the organization. The board has received from the county an appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of books. Miss Emily Turner, of the Oshkosh Public Library, was appointed supervising librarian, and it is proposed, if consent can be secured, to make the Oshkosh library the distributing point of the system.

Worcester County (Mass.) Law L. (3d rpt. — year ending March 22, 1901.) Added 589; total 20,360. Issued 9453 v. to 1889 readers.

"This library of 20,360 volumes has been reorganized inside of three years. It has been cataloged and classified, two catalogs, one public and one official, have been made in 15 months' time of one person. This has been done without in the least interfering with the work of the library."

Appended to the report is the full scheme of classification in the subject law, devised by Dr. Wire, and incorporated in the Cutter Extensive classification, seventh division. It will repay careful attention.

FOREIGN.

Kristiania (Norway). Det Deichmanske bibliotek. This library has issued its annual report for 1900. The librarian, Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, gives detailed statistics, from which some few facts may be selected. The library has now 57,600 volumes; over 10,000 volumes were added during the year; nearly 320,000 volumes were given out; the reading room (which is not in the same building as the main library) was visited by over 7000 readers. The institution has five branches. There was formerly a branch connected with the reading room, but it had to be closed at the beginning of the last year, because it was very slightly used. The loans through the branches were 36,000. The report is accompanied by a portrait of the late well-known

university librarian and bibliographer, J. B. Halvorsen, author of "Norsk forfatterlexikon."

Manchu Library of Mukden. Great interest has been excited in learned circles in Russia by the arrival in St. Petersburg of the Manchu library "looted" from Mukden. The manuscripts made two heavy railroad carloads. There has been a current report that Greek and Roman documents of great value would be found among them, but inasmuch as Mukden was of no importance until about 300 years ago, there does not appear to be any good reason for expecting any find of that sort; but it is more than likely that old Manchu records of great interest and value may be discovered. That any of them will ever be returned to their legitimate owners is extremely unlikely.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Ontario, Can. Library extension. A Fitzpatrick, whose plans for libraries in Canadian lumber camps have been noted in these columns (L. J., March, p. 141), writes: "The Department of Education is taking hold of the project, and an item of \$1200 has been placed in the estimates for the purchase of books. The Presbyterian Church in Canada gave a grant of \$100, and several individuals have contributed smaller sums. The W. C. T. Union has given \$30. The reading camp is likely to become quite popular. Already eight reading camps have been promised at the expense of the lumbermen, in addition to the three built at my own expense. It is hoped that the movement will become general. Efforts are being made to open reading rooms at sawmill and mining towns and to introduce the travelling library."

Ontario, Can. Rpt. of Minister of Education, 1900. The report of Dr. S. P. May, superintendent of public libraries, etc., covers 14 pages. It covers eight months, ending Dec. 31, 1899, and records 421 libraries for the province, of which 253 are free to the public. Tabulated lists of the libraries are given, presenting full details of equipment and use. A presentation of the importance of school libraries is made by the Minister of Education in his report of the needs and work of the Education Department (p. xix.-xxii.).

Ottawa, Ontario, Can. On April 15 the city council voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for a public library building, and will ask the legislature for permission to divert \$7500 per annum of civic revenue for maintenance.

South Australia, P. L. of Adelaide. (Rpt.—year ended June 30, 1900.) Added 1618; total 43,584. No statistics of use are given. Attendance 71,340, of which 6302 was Sunday attendance. No record of attendance in newspaper and magazine room is kept. There has been a development in book purchases and in cataloging, owing mainly to a special appropriation of £250 for new books. The room devoted to patent specifications has been

closed to the public, owing to some of the volumes having been "seriously and wilfully damaged"; these can now be consulted by special application in the main hall of the library. An important gift of the year was the original manuscript of Tennyson's dedication to the Queen of the 1851 edition of his poems, presented by Lord Tennyson.

The Library Association of Australasia will hold its next meeting in Adelaide, in October, 1901. The government has undertaken the cost of printing in connection with this meeting (including proceedings) up to £75.

Zurich, Switzerland, Concilium Bibliographicum. The Concilium Bibliographicum has issued a general statement for 1900, setting forth the present status of its work, which for five years past has been maintained and conducted by Dr. H. H. Field. The official foundation of the institution was by a vote of the third International Congress of Zoologists, at their meeting in Holland of 1895, and the experimental stage of its work has now passed. The Swiss Society of Naturalists, who have throughout supported the undertaking, have induced the Swiss government to increase fivefold a subsidy with which it has endowed the work. Thus there is assured the future permanence of the enterprise. The pamphlet gives an analytical table of the cards and other bibliographic materials which have emanated from the bureau, and a register of the distribution of the cards in the chief divisions of the bibliography.

Gifts and Bequests.

Centerville, Ia. Ex-Governor F. M. Drake has offered to furnish a suitable site and erect a public library building, both to cost not less than \$25,000, for Centerville, on condition that the citizens vote a library tax of two mills on the assessed value of the property of the city to maintain a library and that the city council agrees to provide for the perpetual and proper care of the property. Centerville already has a reading room under the auspices of the Ladies' Library Association, and this library will probably be turned over to the city if the new building is erected.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. On April 1 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$40,000 to the college for a library building.

Janesville (Wis.) P. L. By the will of the late F. S. Eldred, of Janesville, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

St. Cloud (Minn.) P. L. The library association has received a gift of \$2000 from J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, towards the site for the new Carnegie library building.

Schenectady, N. Y. The General Electric Company has donated \$15,000 to the city of Schenectady with which to purchase a site for the proposed \$50,000 library to be erected by Andrew Carnegie in that city.

Librarians.

BARDWELL, Willis A., for 32 years connected with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library, was on April 23 elected assistant librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, at a salary of \$3000 per year. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Mr. F. P. Hill, the recently-elected librarian. Mr. Bardwell was for some years first assistant to Mr. Noyes, whom he succeeded in charge of the Brooklyn Library, and practically his whole life has been identified with the quiet subscription library in Montague street, where his thorough knowledge of books and unfailing consideration and courtesy have gained the sincere appreciation of more than one generation of readers. Mr. Bardwell has been a member of the American Library Association since 1890.

CARPENTER, Miss A. Dell, for six years librarian of the Willimantic (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position.

CLARK, Miss Elizabeth V., of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

DODGE, Melvin Gilbert, librarian of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., has been appointed assistant librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, California. Since his graduation from Hamilton, in the class of '90, Mr. Dodge has combined the duties of instructor with those of librarian of the college. He has also acted as editor of several college publications.

FARR, Miss Mary P., has been engaged to organize the newly established Free Public Library of Hackensack, N. J., the gift of State Senator Johnson.

GARLAND, Thomas B., a trustee of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library from its establishment in 1883, died at his home in Dover on May 9, aged 83 years. Mr. Garland was born in Portsmouth, Aug. 30, 1817, of Revolutionary stock, and his childhood and youth were passed at Haverhill, Mass., where he was a fellow-student of Whittier. For over 50 years he had been one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Dover. He was actively identified with local educational interests, serving continuously on the school board for more than 40 years. Mr. Garland attended the White Mountains conference of the A. L. A. in 1890. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover Public Library, and Mrs. David Hall Rice, of Brookline, Mass., and by one son, Alfred K. Garland.

GODDARD, Edward M., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Vermont State Library, succeeding the late Thomas L. Wood. Mr. Goddard was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1898, and has since then been associated with a law office in Montpelier. He was

elected a school commissioner at the last city election.

GRACIE, Miss Helen, of the New York State Library School, 1898-1900, has been appointed first assistant in the order department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAWTHORNE, Thomas M., formerly assistant in the Newburgh (N. Y.) Free Library, has been elected librarian of that library, succeeding the late Charles Estabrook.

HODGE, Mrs. Harriet Evans, has been appointed librarian of the University of Cincinnati.

KOOPMAN, William Franklin, librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library in Baltimore, died in Boston, Mass., April 25, 1901, of meningitis, after a brief illness. The deceased was born in Freeport, Maine, Feb. 4, 1877. He was the youngest son of Charles Frederick Koopman, of West Roxbury, Mass., and a brother of H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University. He was graduated at the Roxbury Latin School, 1895, and at Brown University, 1899. Since the latter date he had been librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, where his work had given marked satisfaction. He was a young man of fine scholarship and high promise as well as noble and attractive character.

MALCOURONNE, Francis Eugene, librarian and secretary of the Fraser Institute, Montreal, Canada, died at his residence in Montreal on April 11, 1901.

MEAD, Miss Alice, for two years librarian of the Waukegan (Ill.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and has been succeeded by Miss Lucy Clarke.

RICHARDSON, Miss Mary A., librarian of the New London (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position, owing to ill health. Miss Richardson will for the present retire from library work for a needed rest.

ROOT, Miss Elizabeth A., for many years librarian of the Newington (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned that position. She has been succeeded by H. C. Goodale, who was elected to fill Miss Root's unexpired term.

STEVENS, Don C., librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass., since its organization eight years ago, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect June 1. Mr. Stevens has brought the library to an excellent condition of efficiency, and has been actively connected with various local interests. He was for three years president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association.

TURNER, Miss Emily, librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has also been appointed supervising librarian of the recently organized system of travelling libraries for Winnebago County, Wis.

WALSH, William A., of the Boston Public Library, was on April 26 elected librarian of the Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Frederick H. Hedge, resigned.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE FRANCAISE: recueil de catalogues des éditeurs français, accompagné d'une table alphabétique par noms d'auteur et d'une table systématique. 2d ed., revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1900. 10 v. 8°, (9000+p.) 50 fr.

A second revised issue of the great French "trade list annual," first published in 1895. It is nearly twice as large as its predecessor, contains catalogs of 174 publishing houses, and lists about 125,000 titles of books in print at the close of December, 1900. The tenth volume is devoted to an index by authors, and a short classed index, alphabetical by subjects, referring to publishers who carry books on those subjects.

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome iv. Aristote-Aubrun. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1900 [1901.] 1228 col. 8°.

Dates of sheet printing: Mai, 1900-Septembre, 1900. The record of Aristotle covers 105 columns.

BIRMINGHAM (Eng.) F. Ls. Occasional lists, no. 1: Books, pamphlets, Parliamentary reports and magazine articles on China. Birmingham, 1901. 8+20+4 p. O.

The list of books, title-a-line, one column to the page, gives call number, size, date, occasional annotations, and includes about 140 entries. The list of magazine articles covers 10 two-column pages, in fine type.

The **BOSTON BOOK CO.** *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April contains, in addition to other useful lists, a short list of books for children, compiled by Miss Helene L. Dickey, of the Chicago Normal School, and divided into three classes—picture books for little children, books for children under 10 years, and books for children over 10 years.

CHICAGO (Ill.) P. L. Special bulletin no. 1: List of books and magazine articles on Memorial day and patriotism. 12 p. O.

A full classed list, analyzing numerous poetical collections, volumes of recitations, etc., in addition to magazine references.

DETROIT (Mich.) P. L. Bulletin no. 12, of books added in 1900. Detroit, 1901. 232 p. O.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Bulletin [quarterly]. April 1, 1901. 24 p. O.

The **FITCHBURG (Mass.)** P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains a good reference list on Queen Victoria.

The **KANSAS CITY (Mo.)** P. L. issued for April the second number of its attractive *Quarterly Bulletin*. This contains short articles upon the departments and use of the library, notes on books, a special reading list on liquid air, and a record of accessions for the quarter.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) P. F. Ls. *Quarterly record*. v. 4, no. 4. p. 87-110. O.

Lists the accessions from October to December, 1900.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L., Boston. Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries in the library; prepared by Ellen M. Sawyer. (In Mass. State L. rpt., 1900. 74 p.)

This catalog, printed as an appendix to the recent report of the library, is a careful and useful piece of work. The record of general codes and collections (seven titles) precedes the full list of individual publications arranged alphabetically by countries. The entries are compact, yet all essential information is included, and the work shows care and accuracy. The lack of full bibliographical record of such material gives this catalog special importance.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore. Second catalogue, including the additions made since 1882. Part 5, L-M. Baltimore, 1901. 2621-3354 p. 4°.

The entries from Latin agriculture to Latin weights and measures extend from page 2675-2716 and show a wealth of material on subjects connected with ancient Rome. Those on London cover nearly 30 pages.

ROYAL LIBRARY AT NINEVEH. (In *Nature*, April 11, 1901, 63:562-564.)

A review of the "Catalogue of the cuneiform tablets in the Konyunjik collection of the British Museum," by C. Bezold.

The **SALEM (Mass.)** P. L. *Bulletin* for April devotes its special reading list to Shakespeare. The list is excellently selected and well arranged.

SCANDINAVIAN MANUSCRIPTS. The Commission for the Arnamagnæan Legacy in Copenhagen has authorized and defrayed the expense of publication of the valuable "Catalogue of old Norwegian and Icelandic manuscripts," in the Great Royal Library and University Library of Copenhagen. The catalog is the work of Dr. Kalund, librarian of the Arnamagnæan collection, and supplements his previous two-volume catalog of the manuscripts in the great collection of which he has charge. It will be of value to all students of Germanic and Scandinavian philology; and it contains an admirable historical and bibliographical introduction on old Norwegian and Icelandic literature.

VERMONT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

List of recent books recommended to Vermont libraries, 1901. 8 p. D.

About 225 books are included in this useful little list.

WINDSOR (Vt.) L. Assoc. Catalogue of English prose fiction and juvenile story-books.

March, 1901. 8+100 p. D.

A neatly printed and attractive little catalog, in one alphabet by authors. Cutter book numbers are used.

FULL NAMES.

WILSON, J. M.—Two men, each bearing these initials, write for U. S. Government publications. One is James Maxwell Wilson, whose name is connected with Bulletins 58 and 66 issued by the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture. It will be of interest to all librarians who catalog government publications to note that on page 4 of Bulletin 58 Mr. Wilson is spoken of as John M. Wilson, but the John is a misnomer. His correct name is James Maxwell Wilson. He has another article in process of publication on "Irrigation investigations in California."

The other J. M. Wilson is Brig.-Gen. John Moulder Wilson, Chief of Engineers, War Department. MARY A. HARTWELL, Chief Cataloguer, Public Documents Office.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Adams, James Alonzo (Victoria: maid—matron—monarch, by Grapho [J. A. Adams]);
Baker, Lorenzo Bird (Baker's twentieth century homes);
Bartlett, Dana Prescott (General principles of the method of least squares);
Beals, Zephaniah Charles (China and the Boxers);
Beck, Charles Edgar (Beck's ideal phonography);
Blake, Silas Leroy (The later history of the First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.);
Brownlee, Addison McClung (Sermons from the tripod);
Congdon, Herbert Eugene (Manual of graded dictation);
Dodge, Leslie Shelley (Le compaignon);
Doolittle, Oliver Taylor (Straight shoulder rules, systems and methods of the present day);
Ferguson, William Porter Frisbee (The canteen in the United States army);
Ferrell, John Appley (Ferrell's elementary arithmetic);
Flecher, Henry McDonald (Odin's last hour and other poems);
Gordon, George Alexander (The life and labors of Rev. Henry S. Gordon);
Graham, Matthew John (The ninth regiment, New York volunteers);
Heath, Frank Stowe (Soul laws in sexual, social, spiritual life);

Herbert, John Frederick (Anatomy and physiology of the eye);
Hobson, John Peyton (What we owe: from a lawyer's standpoint);
Hotchkiss, Chauncey Crafts (Betsy Ross: a romance of the flag);
King, Stanton Henry (Dog watches at sea);
McCandless, Lewis Wilson (Tabular analysis of the law of real property);
Macdonald, Thomas Anthony (Two lovers and two loves);
McGlumphy, William Harvey Sheridan (Village verse);
McVey, Frank Le Rond (The government of Minnesota);
Maloney, Edward Raymond, ed. (St. Basil the Great to students on Greek literature);
Marshall, Nina Loring (The mushroom book);
Mays, Thomas Jefferson (Pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, and allied diseases of the lungs . . .);
Nolen, William Whiting (England, 1689-1830: a chronological outline of political history);
Perkins, Mary Elizabeth (Old families of Norwich, Conn.);
Pingrey, Darius Harlan (A treatise on the law of suretyship and guaranty);
Reighard, Jacob Ellsworth, and Jennings, Herbert Spencer (Anatomy of the cat);
Rogers, Jesse La Fayette (The magistrate's manual and legal adviser . . .);
Sinclair, Upton Beall, jr. (Springtime and harvest: a romance);
Smart, Melville Clarence, ed. (A new grad-atim . . .);
Spalding, Henry Stanislaus (The cave by the beech fork);
Spinelli, Hyacinthe Besson (A catechism of court-martial duty . . .);
Stern, Charles August (Arbitrations and parties of foreign exchange . . .);
Tadd, James Liberty (New methods in education);
Tratman, Edward Ernest Russell (Railway track and track work);
Traxler, Charles Jerome (A treatise on the law of mechanics' liens of the state of Iowa);
Wilson, Mrs. Julia Virginia (Phelps) (Leaves from my diary);
Winchell, Samuel Robertson (Orthography, orthoepey, and punctuation).

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

Bennett, Edwin Clark (Musket and sword);
Bigelow, Willard Dell (The composition of American wines);
Byrn, Edward Wright (The progress of invention in the nineteenth century);
Byrnes, James Charles, [ed.] (Model lessons in arithmetic);
Callahan, Edward William (List of officers of the navy of the United States; published by Lewis Randolph Hamersly);
Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel (The North Americans of yesterday);

- Dotterer, Henry Sassaman (Historical notes relating to the Pennsylvania reformed church);
 Frizell, Joseph Palmer (Water-power);
 Hastings, William Granger (The development of law as illustrated by the decisions relating to the police power of the state);
 Higgins, Samuel Gaty (The salt industry in Michigan);
 Josephson, Aksei Gustav Salomon (Bibliographies of bibliographies);
 Kimball, Lillian Gertrude (The structure of the English sentence);
 McCarthy, Denis Aloysius (A round of rimes);
 Mifflin, John Houston (Lyrics);
 Newcomb, Charles Benjamin (Discovery of a lost trail);
 Newcomb, Katherine Hinchman (Helps to right living);
 Newcomb, Harry Turner (The postal deficit);
 Poole, Cecil Percy (Electric wiring);
 Randolph, Lewis Van Syckle Fitz (Survivals);
 Robinson, Philip Alexander (Coin, currency and commerce);
 Sheldon, Jennie Maria Arms (Concretions from the Champlain clays of the Connecticut valley);
 Sherman, Philemon Tecumseh (Inside the machine);
 Smith, George James (Writing in English);
 Thomson, John Crawford (Taxpayers' actions to redress municipal wrongs);
 Ware, Eugene Fitch (The ancient ballad).

Bibliography.

ALDRICH, T. B. North, E. D. A bibliography of the original editions of the works of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (*In The Book Buyer*, May, 1901, p. 196-303.) Chronologically arranged, with full collation, contents, and brief bibliographical notes.

AMERICAN POETRY. Bradshaw, Sidney Ernest. Old Southern poetry prior to 1860: dissertation for the degree of Ph.D., University of Virginia. [n. p. p.], 1900. 162 p. 12°. A chronology of poetry and a bibliography comprise 23 pages.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY. The Wisconsin "Arbor and Bird Day annual" for 1901, issued by the Superintendent of Instruction for the schools of the state, contains, in addition to many suitable extracts in prose and verse, two short reference lists on nature topics.

BOOK-PLATES. Bowdoin, W. G. The rise of the book-plate. New York, A. Wessels Co., 1901. 207 p. il. 8°, net, \$2. Pages 27-44 are bibliographical.

CANADA. Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating

to Canada. Vol. 5: Publications of the year 1900. University of Toronto, published by the librarian, [Toronto, W. Briggs,] 1901. 12+226 p. O. \$1.50; pap., \$1.

The fifth annual volume of this important historical and bibliographical work maintains the scholarly standard of its predecessors. Under six main divisions (with geographical subclasses for division 3, "Provincial and local history") there are recorded, with critical reviews, 171 publications dealing with Canadian history directly or indirectly. The usual full and careful index is appended.

CHEMISTRY. Bolton, H. C. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1897. Section 8: Academic dissertations. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1901. 6+534 p. O.

Dr. Bolton says: "The 'Select bibliography of chemistry' was published in 1893; the first supplement issued in 1899 brought the literature of chemistry down to the close of the year 1897; this volume is devoted exclusively to academic dissertations, especially those from the universities of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States." It covers only dissertations that have been independently printed, excluding all contributions to periodicals. The record is in one alphabet, supplemented by a full subject index. This volume completes Dr. Bolton's great undertaking, in which, as a whole, are contained over 25,000 entries. Material is already being collected for a supplementary fourth volume.

CLAYS. Sheldon, Mrs. J. M. Arms-. Concretions from the Champlain clays of the Connecticut valley. Boston, [pub. by the author,] 1900 [1901.] 45 p. il. sq. 4°.

Contains a full bibliography of writings on concretionary structure and drift clays, in addition to the scant literature upon the specific subject of claystones.

COMMERCE. Terrón, Pablo. Bibliografía mercantil; reseña crítico-bibliográfica de las obras publicadas en España durante el presente siglo para la enseñanza mercantil. Madrid, Murillo. 60 p. 4°. 1.15 pes.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY, through its director, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, has issued an appeal for support, addressed to 500 university and college librarians in the United States. Dr. Furnivall says: "The English language is the birthright of every American as well as of every Englishman. Cynewulf, Caedmon, Alfred, Bede, Wyclif, Langland, Chaucer, and their successors belong to every one in the States as much as they do to every one in Britain. But we in England have the old men's manuscripts; you in the States have none, or hardly any. Your scholars and students want prints of these mss. for the study of our common mother-tongue. With such prints as they have your scholars have done

admirable work, but they and we want more texts to work on. The poor Early English Text Society has been doing its best since 1864 to supply this want, but it has never had enough money to print the texts its editors have offered it. If, however, American libraries would support the Early English Text Society as they ought to do, as it should be their pride and pleasure to do, the money needed would be forthcoming at once, and all the mss. wanted by American scholars would in a few years be placed in their hands in a cheap and convenient form." The Society offers all its back texts at \$3 a year for each series, instead of \$5.25.

EARTHQUAKES. Baratta, M. *I terremoti d'Italia: saggio di storia, geografia e bibliografia sismica italiana.* Torino, Bocca, 1901. 960 p. 8°. 20 lire.

EDUCATION. Wyer, James Ingersoll, jr., and Lord, Isabel Ely, comps. *Bibliography of education for 1900.* (*In Educational Review*, April, 1901. 21:382-421.)

Classified and annotated, with an index of authors. 481 titles.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. Braunholz, E. G. W. *Books of reference for students and teachers of French: a critical survey.* London, T. Wohllben, 1901. 4+80 p. O.

A comprehensive descriptive survey of the subject, ranging from general bibliographies of French literature to reference books in a restricted field, as French folk-lore, old French, Provençal, French metre, French history, art, geography, etc. The arrangement of the various divisions is systematic, although no special order is apparent in the mention of individual works. The record is entirely descriptive, titles being included briefly in the general text, with no indication of publisher, price, or other bibliographical data; dates are occasionally given, and number of volumes are usually noted. The little manual should be useful and suggestive to librarians in the formation of a French collection, though of course many of the text books named would be unnecessary for such a purpose.

GARNETT, R. *Royal libraries and papyrus in Phœnicia in the eleventh century n.c.* (*In Athenaeum*, April 20, 1901, p. 501.)

GOODE, George Brown. *Geare, Randolph Iltyd.* The published writings of George Brown Goode, 1869-1896. (*In* Smithsonian Institution rpt., year ending 1897: Rpt. of U. S. National Museum, pt. 2. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 12+516 p.)

This bibliography covers 20 pages (p. 481-500). The volume containing it is devoted to a "Memorial" of Dr. Goode's life and scientific services.

NEW YORK. New York State Library, Bulletin 56, February, 1901. Bibliography 24: Bibliography of New York colonial history; by Charles A. Flagg and Judson T. Jennings. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1897. Albany, 1901. p. 289-558 O. 35 c.

A classed bibliography covering New York history from the earliest times to 1776. Entries are fully and carefully given, with annotations when desirable, and reference is aided by the table of contents, and the full author and subject index.

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS. Kuhns, Oscar. *The German and Swiss settlements of colonial Pennsylvania: a study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch.* New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1901. 5+268 p. 12°, \$1.50.

Pages 247-257 contain a very good bibliography, very poorly arranged.

PHILOLOGY. Yve-Plessis, R. *Bibliographie raisonnée de l'argot et de la langue verte en France du XVe au XXe siècle.* Paris, H. Daragon, 1901. 8°. 7.50 fr.

LAW. *Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 8 novembre 1900, classée dans l'ordre des codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs.* Paris, Marchal et Billard, 1901. 31+168 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.

MILK. Rothschild, Henri de. *Bibliographia lactaria: bibliographie générale des travaux parus sur le lait et l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899.* Paris, Octave Doin. 600 p. 8°. 20 fr.

NEW YORK CITY. Contributions of value to the bibliography of New York City are made in the New York P. L. *Bulletin* for April, which contains seven special lists on the subject, covering: 1, Water supply, sewers, etc.; 2, Health, vital statistics, etc.; 3, Fires and the Fire Department; 4, Streets, markets, real estate, public buildings, etc.; 5, Street railways, rapid transit, etc.; 6, Parks, monuments, etc.; 7, Water front, its harbors, docks, ferries, and bridges. Each list records municipal reports and like documents in chronological order, followed by an author list of other publications.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. Mühlbrecht, Otto, comp. *Uebersicht der gesammten staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen literatur des jahres 1900.* 23d jahrg. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1901. 25+300 p. O. 6 m.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. *A bibliography of steel works analysis.* Pt. 8, Vanadium and titanium. (*In Chemical News*, April 4, 12, 1901, 83:163-164; 171-172.)

TAINÉ, Henri. Giraud, V. Essai sur Taine: son oeuvre et son influence; avec portrait, des extraits de 60 articles de Taine non recueillis dans les oeuvres, des appendices bibliographiques, etc. Freiburg, Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1901. 24+322 p. S. 8°.

WEST VIRGINIA. Fast, Richard Ellsworth, and Maxwell, Hu. The history and government of West Virginia. Morgantown, W. Va., Acme Pub. Co., 1901. 10+511 p. O. \$1.25.

The "bibliographical notes," p. 493-500, record the chief historical materials relating to Virginia, including publications of societies and leading newspapers.

WITCHCRAFT. Yve-Plessis, R. Essai d'une bibliographie française, méthodique et raisonnée, de la sorcellerie et de la possession démoniaque. Paris, Chacornat, 1900. 8°, 10 fr.

INDEXES.

SAMUEL, Bunford. Index to American portraits. (*In Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, April, 1901, p. 47-70.)

This interesting and useful index, of which the first instalment runs from Abercrombie to Fulton, is a selection only from the very large amount of manuscript material prepared during many years by Mr. Samuel, of the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library. The index as printed includes references to 15 magazines, English and American, and one French, ranging from 1732 to 1851. This list is extended by reference to seven other magazines (1821-1896) for the same subjects, and references to some books are also given. An interesting detail is the indication of engraver, when known. The index is well arranged and shows careful work.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are from "Literary year-book, 1901:"

Ackworth, John, pseud. of Rev. Frederick R. Smith, "The minder," 1900.
Bickerdyke, John, pseud. of C. H. Cook, "Angling for game fish," 1900.
Brooke, Magdalen, pseud. of M. H. M. Capes.
Calderford, M., pseud. of William Ford Robertson, M.D., "Text-book of pathology in relation to mental diseases," 1900.
Chester, Norley, pseud. of Emily Underdown, "A plain woman's part," 1900.
Cleeve, Lucas, pseud. of Mrs. Howard Kingscote.
Colmore, G., pseud. of Mrs. Gertrude Colmore Dunn, "The marble face," 1900.
Cromarty, Deas, pseud. of Mrs. Watson, "The heart of Babylon," 1900.
Cusack, George, pseud. of Grace Carter-Smith.

Cushing, Paul, pseud. of Roland Alex. Wood-Seys, "God's lad," 1900.

Fraser, Norman, pseud. of David Cuthbertson.

Dale, Darley, pseud. of Francesca Maria Steele.

De Burgh, A., pseud. of Edward Morgan Alborough.

Fane, Violet, pseud. of Lady Currie.

Forbes, Athol, pseud. of Rev. F. A. Phillips.

Gerard, Morice, pseud. of Rev. J. Jessop.

Teague, "Man of the moment," etc., 1900.

Gray, Colin, pseud. of Charles Edmund Hall.

Grey, Rowland, pseud. of Lilian Rowland-Brown, "The craftsman," new ed., 1900.

Grier, Sydney C., pseud. of Miss Gregg, "The kings of the east," 1900.

Haliburton, Hugh, pseud. of J. L. Robertson.

Hall, Owen, pseud. of James Davis.

Hickson, Mrs. Murray, pseud. of Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat.

Hill, Headon, pseud. of F. Grainger, "Beacon fires," 1900.

Keith, Leslie, pseud. of Miss G. L. Keith-Johnston, "On alien shores," 1900.

Leigh-Fry, E. N., pseud. of Mrs. Ella Napier Lefroy.

Lys, Christian, pseud. of Percy J. Brebner, "The mystery of Ladyplace," 1901.

MacDermott, B., pseud. of Robert M. Sil-lard.

MacKenzie, Fergus, pseud. of James Anderson.

MacNab, Frances, pseud. of Agnes Fraser, "On veldt and farm," 1900.

Marchant, Bessie, pseud. of Mrs. J. A. Comfort, "Held at ransom," etc., 1900.

Montbard, Georges, pseud. of Charles Auguste Loyes.

Paston, George, pseud. of Miss E. M. Symonds, "Mrs. Delaney," 1900.

Patton, J. B., pseud. of Edmund White, "The sway of Philippa," 1900.

Prescott, E. Livingstone, pseud. of Edith Katharine Spicer-Jay.

Prevost, Francis, pseud. of Harry F. R. Battersby, "In the web of a war," 1900.

Raine, Allen, pseud. of Mrs. Beynon Puddicombe, "Garthowen," 1900.

Romney, A. B., pseud. of A. Beatrice Rambaut.

Ross, Martin, pseud. of Violet Martin.

St. Aubyn, Alan, pseud. of Frances Marshall, "Loyal hussar," etc., 1900.

Saladin, pseud. of William Stewart Ross, "The book of virgins," 1900.

Sinjohn, John, pseud. of John Galsworthy, "Villa Rubein," 1900.

Spinner, Alice, pseud. of Mrs. A. Fraser.

Symington, Maggie, pseud. of Mrs. Sarah Margaret Blathwayt.

Thorn, Margaret, pseud. of Ethel S. Cann.

White, Roma, pseud. of Mrs. Blanche Winder, "Twixt town and country," 1900.

Williams, F. Harald, pseud. of Rev. F. W. Orde Ward.

Yorke, Curtis, pseud. of Mrs. John W. Richmond Lee, "Those children," etc., 1900.

LIBRARY
SHELVES

LIBRARY
FIXTURES
STACKS &
INTERIORS
OF STEEL
& BRONZE.



ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.,
General Office and Works, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
STEEL LIBRARY STACKS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY

BOOK DEPARTMENT



ON account of a large increase in the volume of business which we are now doing with the libraries of the country we have decided to establish a special **LIBRARY DEPARTMENT** in order to make our services more efficient. We invite you to take advantage of our facilities.

We have the largest miscellaneous book stock in the United States, embracing the publications of the various publishers, and assure you that our facilities for the proper handling of our correspondent's orders are of the best. We promise you the most careful attention and prompt dispatch on all business entrusted to us.

Would be pleased to receive from you a list of books on which you desire quotations, and, when possible, will be pleased to have you visit us and make use of the facilities of our store and library department in making a selection of books.

Very truly,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents,
4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Book-sellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders on by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

Just Ready. 100 Copies Printed for Subscribers Only.

B. F. STEVENS'S

Facsimile of the Unpublished British Headquarters Coloured Manuscript Map of New York and Environs (1782)

Reproduced from the Original Drawing in the War Office, London.

24 sheets. Scale, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches to a mile. 10 feet by 4 feet.

The successive British Commanders-in-Chief in America, Generals Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir Guy Carleton, during their respective occupations of New York and Environs in the Revolution, caused this manuscript plan from time to time to be kept up.

The plan extends from below Guanas Bay to the Heights of Spikendevil, a distance of about eighteen or nineteen miles. It shows the Fortifications, Defences, Topography, Streets, Roads, etc., of the whole of the Island of New York with the Harbor, Islands, Water Ways, and River Frontages on the Hudson and East Rivers, the Military Works on Long Island including Brooklyn, the Works in Paulus Hook and parts of the Jersey Shore. It has a copious Table of References to various works (British and American), some of them with notes as to the time of their construction or destruction.

The Original Drawing, ten feet by four feet, is on a scale of about six and a half inches to a mile. It is handsomely reproduced for subscribers only, in careful facsimile on 24 sheets which can be joined up and mounted like the original as a Wall Map or mounted on linen if desired. It will be issued either mounted on linen to fold in book form with leather (slip) case, 13 x 10 inches, or the 24 sheets (22 x 15 inches each), will be supplied in a portfolio.

No more than 100 copies have been printed and the engravings were erased as each sheet was printed off.

A few extra copies of sheet 8 have been printed so that it can be sent as a specimen on application from intending subscribers.

Prices to Subscribers

Mounted on linen to fold in book form with leather (slip) case. . . **\$30 net.**

Unmounted, on 24 sheets in portfolio. **\$25 net.**

The above prices include delivery to any Public Library or Institute in the United States or Canada, but private subscribers must also pay the duty.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
New York Agency, 45 William Street.

CEDRIC CHIVERS,

Portway, Bath, England.

BOOKSELLER { Library Books,
Reference Books,
Belles-Lettres.

AND

BOOKBINDER { Duro-Flexile,
Vellucent,
Reliure de Luxe.

"Buy Your Popular Books and Your Costly Books
in Duro-Flexile Binding."

I OBTAIN books from the publishers in sheets and bind them "**ONCE FOR ALL.**" This binding lasts longer than the leaves of the book, and the leaves of the book are preserved and their life immeasurably lengthened by this binding. Librarians cannot persuade publishers to print special editions for them, but I supply books specially bound for them.

If the paper is bad I sew and forward the book so that the leaves are subject to no strain and are indeed strengthened in the folds. If the paper is very stout I sew the book and forward it in a special manner adapted to the thickness of the paper, in other words I adapt Duro-Flexile binding to both good and bad paper with the results that the utmost service and the longest possible life are obtained for both.

No binding in the world is adapted to the varied qualities of the paper as is Duro-Flexile.

The service obtained from a book of bad paper when supplied bound in this way will surprise you.

A papier maché box and a steel safe are not hinged in the same way. Thin tough paper and thick spongy paper also require very different treatment, and with Duro-Flexile they get it.

TIGHT BACKS are used for books of a thickness and quality of paper best suited for such treatment.

LOOSE BACKS are given where such are better suited.

My bookbinding is in short adapted in its every detail, both of material and method, to the requirements of a Public Library Book.

500 Public Librarians in all parts of the English speaking world buy these books.

POPULAR BOOKS AND COSTLY BOOKS

bought of me, bound from the quires, give 50% more service.

A catalogue of Standard Fiction and popular recent books priced net delivered free to your Library will be sent on application.

HENRY MALKAN.

Library Department.

A FEW SPECIALS.

Having just secured some very choice lots of books, we make the following unprecedented offers.

Librarians interested in these works would do well to order immediately, as the supply of some of these books is limited.

Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary. Indexed. 1 vol. edition. Covers slightly shopworn, *net*, \$5.00.

Roosevelt's Works. Sagamore edition. 15 vol. Cloth, published at \$7.50, *net*, \$3.65.

Spofford's Historic Characters and Famous Events. 12 vol. Half Morocco, *net*, \$18.00.

This is a set of the limited edition.

Spofford's Library of Choice Literature. Royal edition. 10 vol. Half Morocco. Illustrated on India proof paper, *net*, \$35.00.

International Cyclopedia. Latest edition. Published at \$68.00, *net*, \$45.00.

Duruy's History of Rome. Royal edition. 16 vol. Published at \$160.00, *net*, \$55.00.

This is a very fine set of the edition, limited to 750 sets.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ANY LIST OF BOOKS.

HENRY MALKAN, 1 William St., New York.

LIBRARIES.

WE ask the attention of Librarians and Library Boards to the facilities possessed by our house for supplying libraries.

For more than half a century we have made a specialty of library business, and the experience of our Library Department has been wide and varied.

The business is under the immediate supervision of one of the principals of the house, who has had thirty years' experience.

Our extensive retail stock makes it practicable for persons selecting books for libraries to examine at their leisure in our retail store, the books themselves, instead of depending upon the very unsatisfactory method of picking out titles from catalogues.

We carry a considerable stock of the best second-hand books bought at favorable prices and are constantly receiving additions.

We have direct relation with all publishers, and buy at the lowest prices. Through our Branch House in London (where we conduct a general publishing and bookselling business) we supply promptly and import free of duty English books without the commission paid by other American dealers.

With many of our library customers we have arrangements by which at stated intervals we forward on approval consignments of new books. After examination and selection, those volumes not wanted are returned.

We are always ready to give our customers the full benefit of our advice and experience, in answering questions, literary and bibliographical. We are glad to assist them in making selections for purchase, and, when desired, will take entire charge of making up lists for the initial purchase of new libraries, or for additions to established institutions.

Correspondence solicited.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT,

27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York,
and 24 Bedford Street, Strand, London.

The Needs of a Library

Cannot be supplied with money alone. Intelligent selection of books and a judicious choice of the source of supply on the part of the librarian are all important even when a library is generously endowed, and in cases where the purchasing fund is limited, they are vitally essential. There are several reasons why we enjoy the confidence and patronage of librarians, and among them we may name :

- 1.—**OUR LARGE STOCK**, which embraces more of the standard and popular books of American and English publishers than that of any other house in the country.
- 2.—**OUR DISCOUNT SHEET**, which holds out exceedingly liberal terms to Public, University, College, and School Libraries.
- 3.—**OUR EXPERIENCE** of many years in meeting the wants of librarians and in furnishing the information that they find really helpful.

ALL INQUIRIES ARE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT, **A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.**

Does This Interest You?

Card Index Work

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER takes the index card flat, holds it flat, prints it flat, and finally delivers it flat, and all this without "attachments" of any sort whatsoever.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER has a special library type, and furthermore prints in any language, style of type or color of ink on the same machine.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER card printing with black record ribbons has proved its permanence, distinctness and legibility for fifteen years. The work is legible and indestructible. The coloring matter is carbon, which is fadeless and unalterable.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO., 69th to 70th Sts., East River, New York, U. S. A.

Branches in Principal Cities.

Representatives Everywhere.

Permit Me

to introduce an
outline picture
of myself,

Higgins' Eternal Ink



at your service. I write true black, stay black forever, and am proof to age, air, sunshine, chemicals, and fire. I am the only lineal descendant of the everlasting writing ink of the Ancients, and am worthy of my ancestry.

Ask your Dealer for me, or send 10c. for prepaid sample by mail to

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Mfrs.,

Branches:
CHICAGO and LONDON.

168 8th Street, - Brooklyn, N. Y.



NEUMANN BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Library Bookbinders,

7 EAST 16th STREET,

(Telephone Connection)

Near Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

We make a specialty of the correct arranging and lettering of works in foreign languages.

United States Card Index Co.

95 and 97 William St., New York, N. Y.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

We desire to call special attention to our **new card stock** for cataloging. Made from pure linen rags, positively free from adulterations of any kind, it possesses great **toughness**, **erasing** qualities never before equalled, and a writing surface similar to the finest ledger paper.

Our special machinery for cutting these cards gives perfect accuracy and our increased facilities assure prompt filling of orders.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

OUR GUARANTEE: All goods must be as represented or are returnable at our expense.

UNITED STATES CARD INDEX CO., 95 and 97 William St.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books. BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued. Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

"The Last of the Great Scouts" does occupy a unique place in the portrait gallery of famous Americans."
—*New York Times*.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT SCOUTS.

The Fascinating Life Story of

WILLIAM F. CODY, Buffalo Bill,

As told by his Sister, **HELEN CODY WETMORE.**

Now in its 40th Thousand.

"The book is beautifully gotten up, illustrated by **FREDERIC REMINGTON** and **E. W. DEMING**, and is worthy of a place in the most exclusive libraries of the land. . . ."
—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

12mo, Red Cloth, Gilt Top, \$1.50.

**DULUTH PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
DULUTH, MINN.**

Improved Book and Magazine Binding.

**OLD BOOKS
MADE BETTER
THAN
WHEN NEW.**

Send for illustrated Price List stating how many books and volumes of periodicals you have for binding. We want to make you a proposition by our new process. Ask about our improved spring temporary binders.

WARD BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ill.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence.

**W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
1424-6 P Street, Washington, D. C.**

Books of All Publishers on

**MEDICINE, DENTISTRY,
PHARMACY AND ALLIED SCIENCES.**

We have the largest miscellaneous stock in the country of American and English Books on these subjects.

Trade and Library Orders Solicited.

**P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.**

ALL about Government publications! Send \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to **The Index and Review, Room 104 Wash. Loan and Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.** Of especial interest to librarians. It contains full descriptive list of all current publications, tells how and where obtainable, with prices of those for sale.

Magazines. I will undertake to supply any

magazine or review published, at a price per copy depending upon its market value, or the cost of finding same, if not on hand.

I have considerably over 500,000 magazines in stock, and the assortment is as varied as the production of the periodical press for the last one hundred years. A Business-like query with list of wants will be met by a prompt and business-like reply. . . .

**A. S. CLARK, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
(Opposite St. Paul's.)**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG WOMAN now holding responsible library position desires to make a change. Address H., care of **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

LIBRARIAN who has June, July, and August for vacation would like to substitute in some library. Normal school library preferred. Address A., care of **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

WANTED.—By a cataloger of eight years' experience in a college library, a small library to catalog and classify during the summer vacation. Address J., 17 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, having had experience in small library, desires position in larger. Has taken short course in library economy, worked with Dewey system, has good education. Good references. Address F. G., care of **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

WANTED.—A position in library (preferably one which pays special attention to document and historical work), by a student of Pratt Library School with some experience at the Astor Library, N. Y. Address Mrs. F. H. GARDINER, 7 Clifton Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—Librarian (young man) of nine years' experience in a small library, now numbering 8000 volumes, using the Dewey Decimal Classification, desires a position in a larger library offering opportunities for advancement. Address F. W. H., care of **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

WANTED.—A lady with nine years' experience in a small library, three years as librarian, desires position as librarian or assistant in a larger library. Can hold present position longer if she desires to, but is anxious to change. Good references. Address B. H., care of **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN **LIBRARY AND SCHOOLROOM DECORATIONS?**

Eighty-five per cent. of the "one hundred best pictures" selected by the regents in Albany are my publications. Write for catalogue.

Rev. ALMON GUNNISON, D.D.,
President, Board of Directors, Free Public Library,
Worcester, Mass., writes:

"The set of your carbon photographs of the Cathedrals of Europe, which we recently purchased of you, has been received. The photographs are of great excellence, and admirably give not only the general features of the buildings, but the minutest architectural details. They are creating much interest, and are invaluable in the work of popular education, which our Library is trying to accomplish."

Hegger

286 Fifth
Avenue,
New York.

The Baker & Taylor Company

INVITES librarians to visit its new quarters, 33-37 East 17th Street (Union Square North), running through the block to 18th Street and containing 18,000 square feet of floor space devoted to the display of books.

For over fifty years we have been buying and selling books in wholesale quantities and have maintained a Library Department organized to meet the special demands of library business, great and small.

Our wholesale buying enables us to quote prices of interest to the business librarian.

As a help for small libraries we issue a classified catalog of a Standard Library of 2500 approved volumes arranged in classes. Each title is sold separately but a lump price is also made on the complete library. Our twice-a-year clearance sales and the catalogs descriptive of them are well and favorably known to alert librarians.

When lists are sent to us for prices we give itemized quotations based on editions selected with reference to library use. Catalogs, bargain lists, etc., sent on request.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Wholesale Booksellers, New York

H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

*Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in
Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.*

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B O.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York

Librarians and others will do well to communicate with us before placing their orders.

The latest publications of all the leading American and English publishers are kept in stock, thereby enabling us to fill orders with utmost despatch.

Special attention is asked to our facilities for importing books free of duty.

Correspondence solicited. Send for catalogues and specimen copy of **THE BOOK BUYER**, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

ESTATE
GUSTAV E. STECHERT.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ALFRED HAFNER.

G. E. STECHERT.

The **only Importers** in America who employ **no Agents**, but have their **own** offices at :

LONDON: . . . 2 Star Yard, Carey St., W. C.

PARIS: . . . 76 Rue de Rennes.

LEIPZIG: . . . Hospital Str. 10.

where experienced clerks and assistants attend carefully to the orders from New York.

That such orders can be filled **better, cheaper** and **quicker** and with less trouble and work to the Librarian, than if the books were ordered from European Agents, a trial order will convince.

We carry in New York a very large and well selected stock of **German Books**, always including a number of copies each of the latest important works, and thus we are enabled to fill at once a large part of the orders that daily come to us.

French Books supplied with equal promptness, and when it is desired they will be bound abroad in any style at very low rates.

Books published in England imported duty free for libraries upon the shortest notice.

Rare Books searched for with greatest care and orders kept on file until the books are found.

New York Auctions regularly attended; bids solicited.

We have on hand many complete and partial sets of **Foreign Periodicals** at prices generally below those charged by the dealers in Europe.

G. E. STECHERT, 9 East 16th Street, NEW YORK.
BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

